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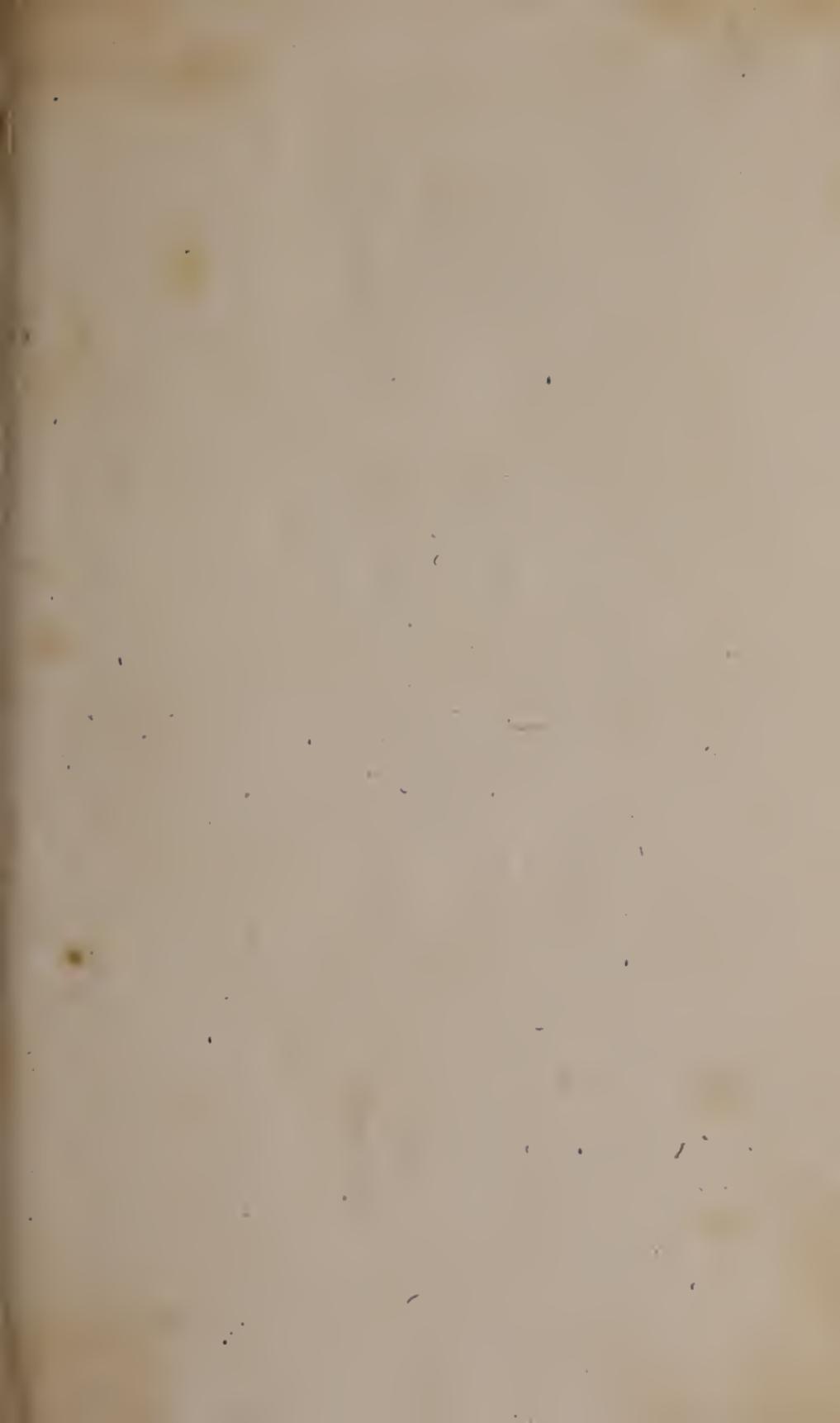
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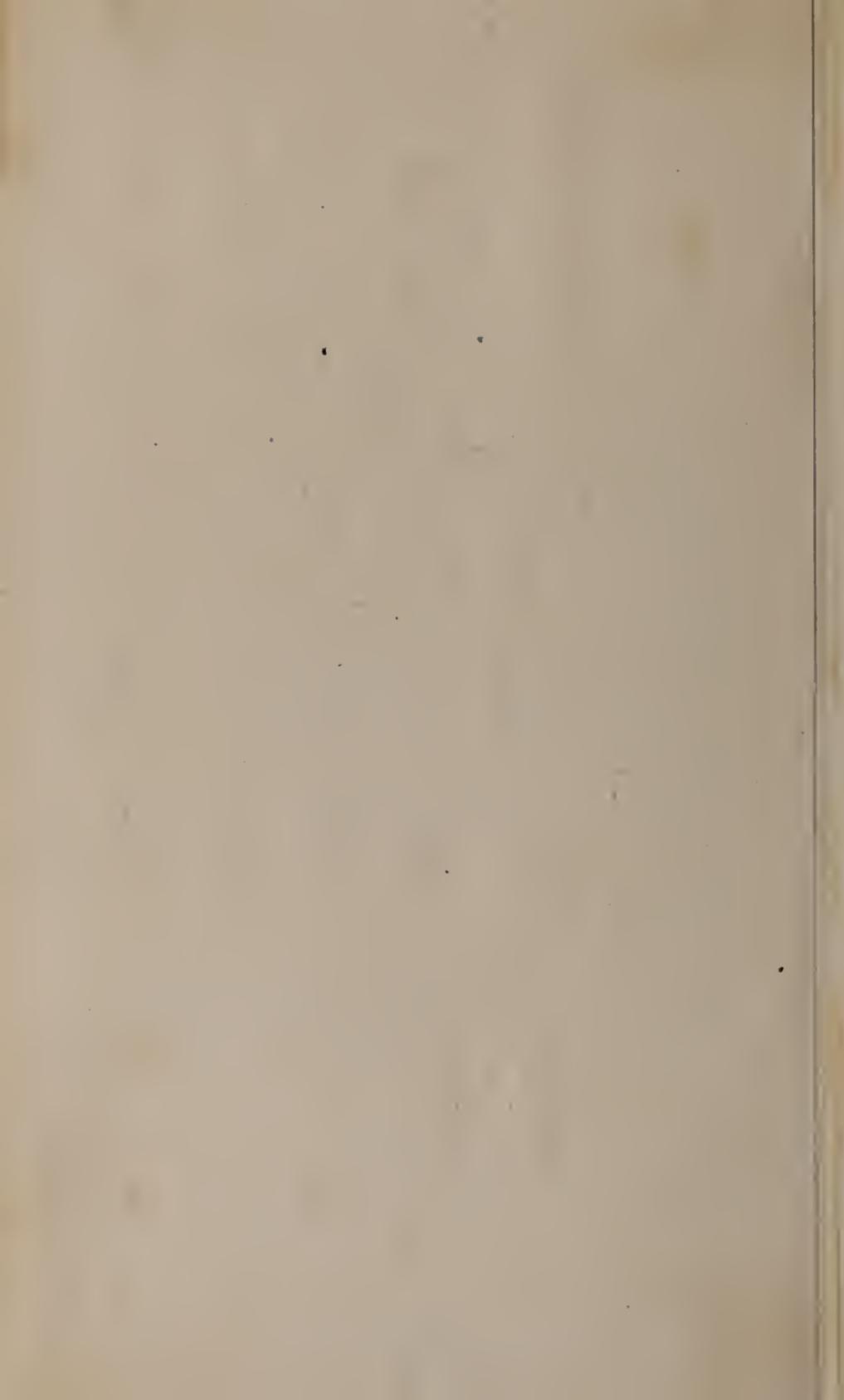
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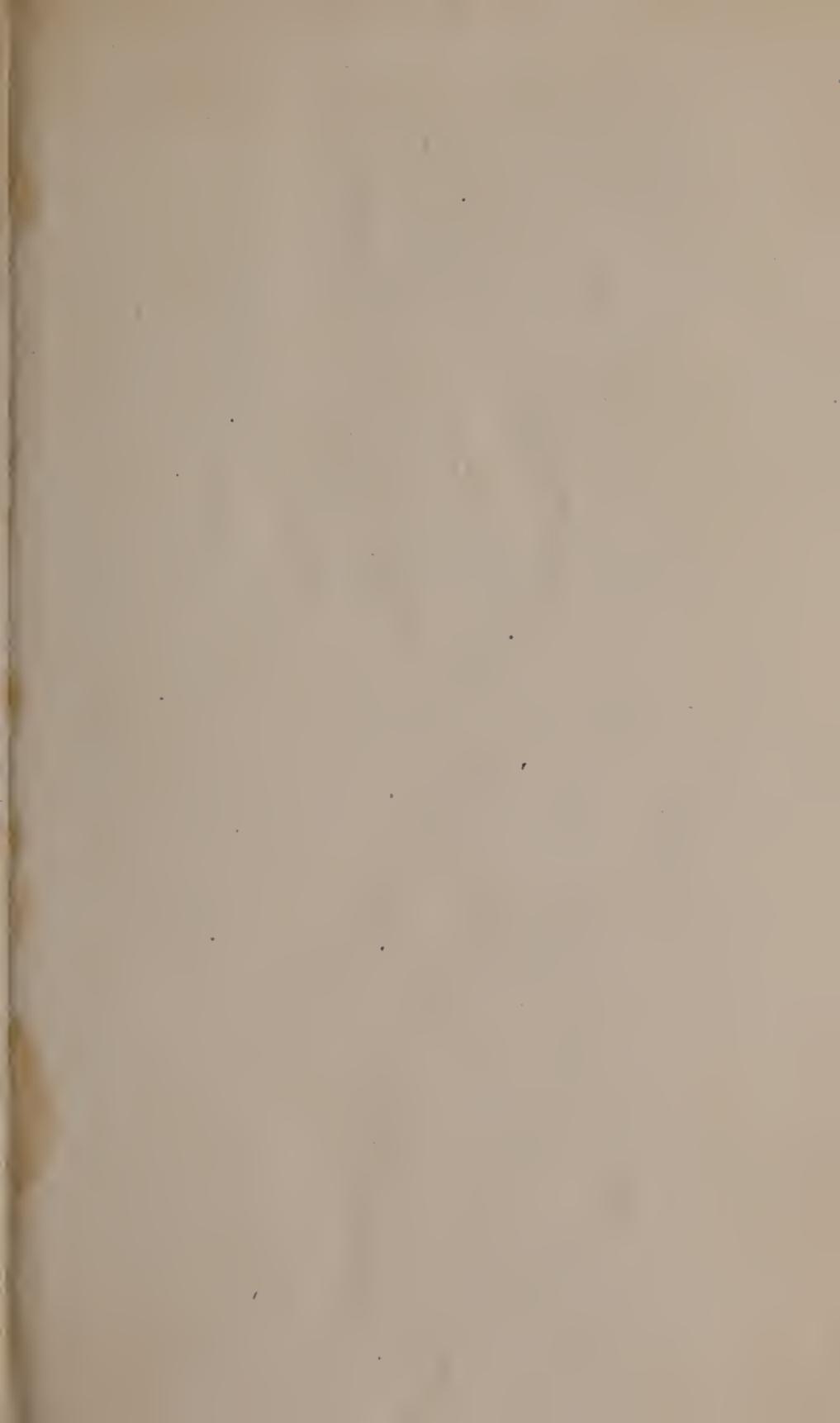
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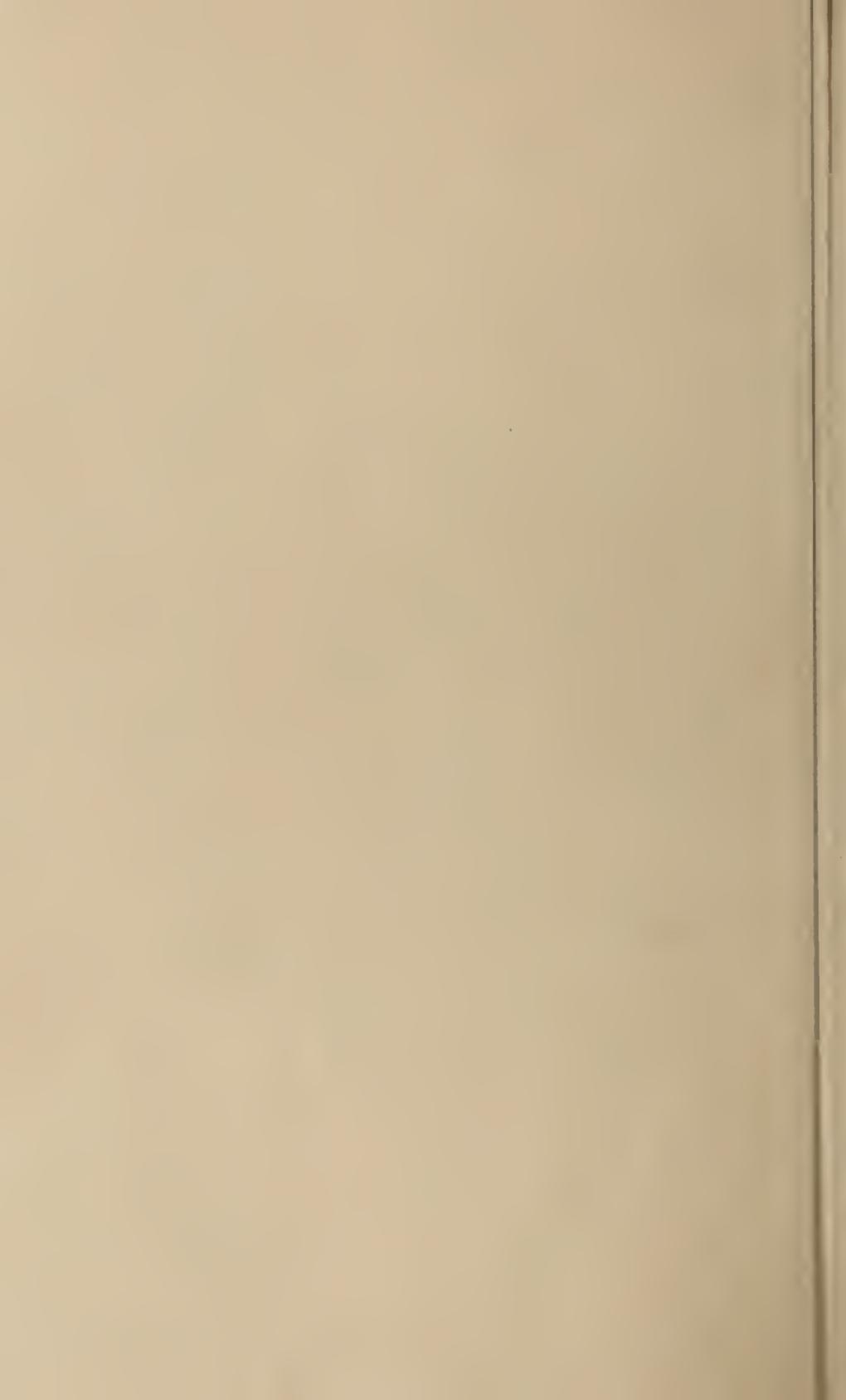
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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXIV—1858.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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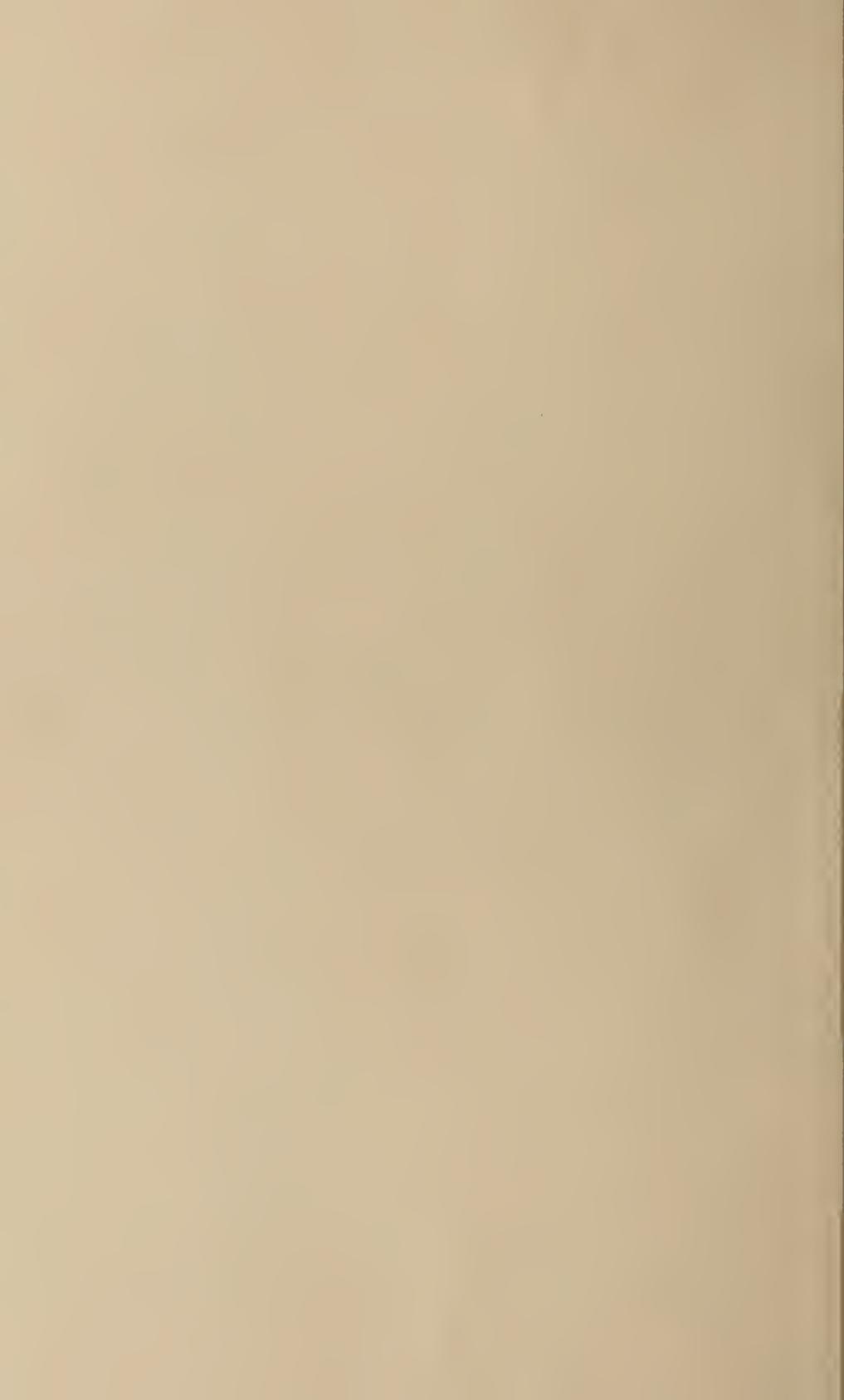
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1858.

[No. 5.

Latest from Liberia.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR, BY REV. G. L. SEYMOUR—GENEROUS
SUBSCRIPTION FOR THAT OBJECT.

WE have received by the Brig
Hannah the following letter from
PRESIDENT BENSON. The purpose of
the Board of Directors to found, at
an early day, an interior settlement
on the tract of high land east of
Grand Bassa, it will be noticed,
meets with the decided approbation
of the President, who has ever
shown an ardent desire for public
improvements, for the exploration
of the adjacent countries, and for
all enterprizes adapted to add to
the extent, resources, prosperity
and moral influence of Liberia.
We cherish the best hopes of the
success of Mr. Seymour's explora-
tion of the interior. He is intel-
ligent, well acquainted with the na-
tive African character, and has al-
ready shown the ardor of his bene-
volence towards his country and
his race. He is fearless and self-
sacrificing, because animated by
such benevolence, and sustained by
the invincible Faith of the Gospel.

In a short time, communication will
be opened from Liberia to the Niger,
and prosperous settlements, under
the auspices of this Society, and in
political union with Liberia, be es-
tablished by American blacks in the
high, healthy, very productive and
inviting country on the margin of
that mighty stream. A brief des-
cription of this country will be found
in the Rev. Mr. Clark's letter from
Yoruba, published in our last num-
ber, page 105.

In another letter President Benson
mentions his purpose, whenever he
may retire from office, of settling in
the interior, between Bassa and the
New Jersey Tract, and devoting his
attention to agriculture and pasto-
ral pursuits. He adds: "A regular
newspaper, well edited, will have its
first issue in this city, perhaps, the
first of March." This is a matter of
great importance to the people of
Liberia and to their friends in this

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Feb. 6, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—In a letter by the Stevens, which sailed from this port this week, homeward bound, I intimated my purpose to send you a few lines soon, touching one or two subjects, which I now proceed to do.

You inquired in your letter by the Stevens, as to whether the New Jersey Interior Settlement should be commenced immediately. I think, sir, it is well that it should be commenced next dries, provided you can get a suitable person to superintend the founding of it:—this you will find to be a difficult matter, though not impossible. Perhaps you are aware that I have strongly advocated the policy of Interior settlements for the last six years; and have invariably, during this time, expressed the belief that immigrants would acclimate at a distance from the sea-board with little or no mortality. Should I adhere to my present purpose—(and it is not at all likely that any ordinary considerations will induce me to change my purpose of retiring to private life) after the expiration of this my second presidential term—if my life is spared, I intend settling on several hundred acres of land, about half way between Buchanan and the contemplated New Jersey Interior Settlement; with the intention of both farming and raising stock extensively; and for this purpose I have already bought several hundred acres of land. I have for several reasons concluded to thus change, in part, my residence from the sea-board, among which are healthfulness and superiority and variety of soil.

By the M. C. Stevens, which sailed on the 3d inst. for the United States, I sent you a number of pamphlets, “Report of the Adjudicating Committee of our National Fair, held December 14-21;” and I now send you by the “Hannah” a few docu-

ments, to show you that we are making some effort (though but small as yet,) to ascertain more about our interior. I sent for Mr. Seymour a few months ago, as you will perceive by the accompanying documents, in order to get this enterprize on foot, and he left here for Bassa again on the 19th of January, and will in a few weeks (two or three) leave on a two months exploring tour, perhaps five or six times the distance any Liberian has ever yet attained. I have advised and instructed him to attempt to reach no further, this time, than the capital of the Mandingo Country, Moosā-doo, which means Moses’ town. This is described by Mandingoes who have visited us, as being a very large and populous town; and as its inhabitants are great itinerants, as well as intelligent, having a literature of their own, I have no doubt but that accurate information can be obtained there of the country lying beyond, for several hundred miles, even to and beyond the great Niger, which would be of much service to us in preparing him for the next exploring tour, to commence earlier in the dries; when, I do not entertain a doubt, that he will reach at least a branch of the great Niger. Mr. Seymour is the man to do it, if it can be done; for he possesses the necessary intelligence, energy and courage. Though the effort of the dries, is only an introduction to the enterprize, yet I will communicate to you the result of his first short tour so soon as he returns and reports to me—it being a matter in which I know you feel peculiarly interested.

During Seymour’s visit to this city last month, he delivered two very interesting lectures on his observations in the interior, showing most convincingly the great duty of the Church to enter that inviting field for missionary labor.

I have no doubt, sir, that you and thousands of other manly-souled friends of this

Republic in the United States are convinced, at least by this time, that whatever other contagions Liberians may be infected with, we cannot be truthfully charged, as yet, with being or having been affected or influenced by the predictions of a few self-made prophets, that "the end of all things is at hand in Liberia." I think we have an effectual antidote in Liberia to that little-minded malignant contagion, which is simply to trust God, and try and do our duty the best we can. If such prophets were holy seers, instead of belonging to the class they do, they would have perceived, as clearly as object was ever discovered, that Liberia is a child of Providence, and as such she will succeed, despite the machinations of wicked or deluded men. I have now been in Liberia nearly thirty-six years, and I have never felt more encouraged than I now do.

February 9th. I purpose leaving tomorrow morning for the settlements along the St. Paul's, and Careysburgh, and hope to spend about a week looking around and giving a word of encouragement to our farmers; and if life is spared, I purpose visiting Junk the following week, and then Cape Mount, and to spend a part of March and April in our leeward counties.

I close by subscribing myself, most respectfully, yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

To the Citizens of Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, January 11, 1858.

At the instance of this Government, Geo. L. Seymour, Esq., a resident of Bassa County, and who has been operating as a missionary for the last two years in the Pessa Country, about three days' travel interior of Buchanan, is now on a visit to this city, for the purpose of arranging for a two months' exploring tour this dries, with the intention of con-

tinuing the exploration each successive dries, until the great Niger is reached in a northeast direction from us, which he hopes and feels sanguine he will be able to do, by God's blessing, in the second year. Mr. Seymour will return to Buchanan in eight or ten days from date, and from thence he will proceed, after two or three weeks more, upon his exploration interiorwards.

And as this Government cannot prudently make any considerable expenditure this year for defraying the expenses of such an enterprize, I have thought proper to adopt this method of giving my official sanction and influence to the opening of a subscription list for contributions from our citizens and others, to assist Government in putting this important enterprize on foot. The fact is, fellow citizens, we must be aroused, and begin earnestly and cheerfully to do for ourselves, and not wait for foreigners to come to our own country and do for us what we can and ought to do ourselves. Let us make a manly beginning, and when this is known, there will be no lack of foreign aid when it is really needed to assist us in the consummation of the cherished enterprize. I will require of him to strictly account for the manner in which every dollar is applied, that may be contributed by individuals or appropriated by Government.

STEPHEN A. BENSON,
Pres. R. of L.

Amounts subscribed by citizens of the City of Monrovia to the Exploring Expedition for 1858, under the conduct of George L. Seymour, of Grand Bassa County:

D. B. Warner, \$5, McGill Bros. \$25, F. Payne, \$4, B. P. Yates, \$1.06, Charles Cooper, \$1.50, C. M. Waring & Co., \$1.25, Thomas Cooper, \$1.50, John N. Lewis, \$1, L. Norfleet, \$3, A. Washington, \$10, J. S. Smith, \$3, Edward Morris, \$1, J. D. Johnson, \$2.50, A. W. Gardner, \$2.95, H. W. Dennis, \$2, J. H. Paxton, \$1, Seaborn Evans, 50 cents, A friend, \$1, Mrs. J. D. Johnson, \$1, B. V. R. James, \$3, John

Evans, \$1, A. F. Johns, \$3, Contributions at meeting, \$2.25, J. H. Chavers, \$1.50, Gabriel Moore, \$3, A friend (Newnham, H. B. M. Consul,) \$25, A friend (J. J. Roberts,) \$5, Government of Liberia, \$110, S. J. Mathews, \$1, James S. Payne, \$5, By sundries, &c. \$2, A. F. Russell, \$5, A friend, 50 cents, A friend (Dr. Forney,) \$5—Whole amount contributed in Montserrado County up to 19th January, \$230.51.

BUCHANAN, January 28, 1858.

Dear and honored Sir:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the County of Bassa is not behind the times about exploration, and as an evidence of the same, I herewith submit the following list of donors with the amounts annexed, viz:

Major Andrew Toliver, \$3, Rev. John H. Cheeseman, \$1.25, Mr. Chas. Goedelt, of Hamburgh, \$25, A friend, 60 cents, Mr. John C. Marshall, \$5, James M. Horace, Esq., \$2.40, Mr. John Crusoe, \$1, Mr. George W. Hall, \$5, and Mr. James Rice, 50 cents, both of Baltimore, Mr. John V. Cortland, of London, \$6, Rev. Walker Brumskin, \$1.50, Edward Liles, \$5, James Conoway, \$1, John Morris, \$1, David Roach, \$1, Mr. Prosser, 25 cents, Leonard A. Williams, \$6.25, John Hanson, \$1, John Harris, jr., 40 cents, William Vick, 50 cents, Sandy Horace, Esq. \$2, Mr. Harriott, of Liverpool, \$25. Total up to February 1st, 1858, \$94.65.

Yours with respect,

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.
To his Excellency S. A. Benson,
Pres. Rep. Liberia.

P. S.—The amounts subscribed are all collected and in hand.

[From Ex-President Roberts to Rev. R. R. Gurley.]

MONROVIA, JANUARY 30, 1858.

My Dear Sir: * * * *

I am, at present, devoting my whole time and energy to our College operations. The buildings are going up as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Much time has been lost in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a suitable location. I am glad to say, the one selected promises many advantages: and, perhaps, all things considered, is the very best that could

have been made: though I observe that some of our friends in the United States seem to prefer an interior location. This however arises, I am sure, from an imperfect knowledge of the character of the one chosen.

I quite approved your suggestion in regard to the adoption, by our Government, of some economical system of education—common schools—embracing the whole of our native, as well as emigrant population. Our people must be educated. The progress of civilization and christianity among the aborigines, and the perpetuity of our civil institutions, depend upon it. I am clearly of opinion that the time has now arrived when education in Liberia should have our first attention. If I had time I should like to say more to you on this subject, but I am just notified that the mail closes in a few moments; I must therefore defer further remarks for a subsequent letter.

Mr. ANTHONY SHERMAN writes from Monrovia, January 28, 1858:

"I am happy to inform you, that our country is at present in a flourishing condition; provisions, such as cassada, potatoes and rice, plentiful. I think we ought not to complain. I was never more satisfied with Liberia than at present. I am pleased to hear of the plan for road; I know it will be a great help to us. I am happy to inform you that the saw-mill at Junk is bought by Payne and Yates, and put in operation. They saw from two to three thousand feet of lumber in a day. You have heard of our Fair. The number of ingenious persons shown, both male and female, by their productions astonished many:—needle-work almost as well done as imported, and handsomer bonnets than I have seen in America. I know that Liberia has her enemies, but our trust is in God, who has led her so far and will not suffer her enemies to triumph over her. It was a blessed plan, when the friends of Liberia took up thoughts of colonization. I, for one, feel it a blessing to our race. The corner-stone of our College was laid on the 24th inst:—a grand sight; the address was delivered by Rev. James Payne. It will be quite an im-

provement to Monrovia and to our people."

EDINA, GRAND BASSA.

From Judge Hanson.

We have a highly interesting letter from this venerable man, who went out from Baltimore, and arrived in Liberia April 10th, 1827. With this truly upright and virtuous Liberian, (who has for many years been more or less engaged in public affairs, and always to the advantage of the Republic,) we had many agreeable conversations, during our visit to that country in 1849 and was much impressed by the sterling qualities of his mind and heart.

EDINA, GRAND BASSA COUNTY,
January 25, 1858.

Dear Sir:—It affords me a great degree of pleasure to put my pen to paper to give you some views of my experience relative to the affairs of our much beloved Liberia, so far as I have experienced for the last thirty-one years.

* * * * *

As for the Interior settlements, and the back countries, there can be no difference of opinion relative to their eligibility. While I resided in Montserrado County—for five years previous to my settling in Bassa Conn'y—I made myself familiar with the interior of that county, by traveling two days in the interior from the seaboard, particularly from Grand Cape Mount down to Montserrado. I could not find any particular objection against that section of the State so far as the interior for location is concerned, but I have my preference for Grand Bassa, taking into consideration the advantages that would benefit the newly arrived emigrants. As Palm oil is the principal production of this county—indeed the great staple of Liberia, and equal to the American lard—it was the great desire of Mr. Ashmun, our venerable friend, then Governor of Liberia, that it should be settled as early as practicable, as he had to employ agents on Factory Island on the St. John's river, to purchase the palm oil and rice, at an enormous expense to the Society. He therefore expressed the hope, upon leaving Liberia for the United States, that Bassa would be settled as soon as practi-

cable: and I promised him then that I would be one of the pioneers, whenever he could raise a company of thirty men. And in the year 1832, under the auspices of Governor Mechlin, we volunteered, thirty strong, and with our lives in our hands, under the providence of God, took up the line of march from Monrovia, and arrived at Grand Bassa the 20th of November, 1832, and established ourselves in the town now called Edina. This gave us the strong foot-hold in this extensive territory—located on the western side of the St. John's river, communicating with the river called after Joseph J. Mechlin and in honor of his name,—which river communicates interiorward nearly to the great forest of the — wood country. We go on that river for forty miles in canoes, carrying about a ton and a half of wood. From the best information we can obtain from those who travel in the interior of Bassa, that river connects with another about one hundred miles in the interior. It is the opinion of some of our best calculators, that a thousand dollars in merchandise would enable us to have the river cleaned out for fifty miles beyond this place. You will readily perceive, now, that locating the interior settlements on those beautiful mountains back of Grand Bassa, speaks prosperity to those who may settle them—having a water communication down to the place of landing. From the pecuniary circumstances of our Government out here, and our benevolent friends in America, it will be some time before we are able to have turnpike roads like those leading from the continental cities in the interior part of America. I do not make this remark, sir, to retard the progress of those who are making roads for the interior settlements contemplated; Heaven forbid that I should!—for my great object is that the settlement of the interior be accomplished as soon as practicable, and I hope to facilitate it by giving you the above sketch of the river as far as Grand Bassa. As regards the location of the newly-arrived emigrants, I must say in justice to my own views of things, that the location of emigrants in Grand Bassa County has never had a fair trial; for the high lands on the back of St. John's river, and on the Mechlin river, have never had a test for the want of emigrants to be placed there as a trial. Any candid man will say that the lands lying on the northwestern side of Edina, now called Bullum town, in soil cannot be surpassed for productions of various kinds, and they abound with timber of the best quality. It was the — view of

Governor Buchanan, our venerable friend, after ascending the Mechlin river about twenty miles, to found a settlement at Bullum town, from the prolificness of the soil and fine growth of timber, and distance (about ten miles) from Edina; and also he intended to make a settlement at Rosenburg, which lies about five miles above Bexley, on the St John's river—a high elevated situation. I hope that the Executive Committee—the gentlemen that I am not acquainted with personally as I am with you—will give our county a fair trial, for the location of emigrants, in common with the rest of the counties; and then they can be thoroughly convinced of the health of the different sections of our entire State. I will challenge the contradiction of the above by any candid man; and I will rest the judgment of an Ashmun, a Buchanan, and of Gov. J. B. Pinney, with any thing that may be said relative to the territory as set forth in the above. Mr. J. B. Pinney is acquainted with the territory on Mechlin river, for he resided at a place called Bo-Bleu, on that river, and also in traveling interiorward on the St. John's river, to a place called —, in 1833. It is true he met with some difficulties with the natives at that time, for they were generally corrupted by the slave dealers, who had their factories at Bassa Cove, now called Buchanan; but as the population increased in Grand Bassa we broke up those factories, as you are aware; and now peace and harmony prevail throughout Bassa County—and we can send our civil officers, with civil writs, from thirty to forty miles, without being molested.

I could say much more, but our friend Mr. Cowan will give you his views. I would not have written so long a letter on these matters, but I am deeply concerned, and have been ever since I came to Liberia, for the welfare of colonization; for I conscientiously believe, if ever the finger of God was in any work in this modern age, it is in the work of colonizing my colored brethren in the land of their ancestors. We have one of the most inviting territories—it cannot be surpassed by any on the pages of history, for its facilities and productiveness: three crops of sweet potatoes, and those of the best quality, can be realised in one year; and yams, cassada, and various other vegetables can be raised semi-annually, and fish in abundance can be caught in this river. Our Liberian youths out here can go to the beach and get material to make their fishing lines and nets, for the purpose of catching fish on the St. John's river, and supply our tables with them.

Now, sir, what man, so to speak, with half a soul, coming to Liberia, would say he could not live in a country like this, after seeing all these facilities set before him? Is it a fear of the acclimating fever? It is not so dangerous as a great many have thought. When I arrived in Liberia, 10th of April, 1827, we had in the expedition eighty emigrants: we found no physician in Liberia; but Mr. Carey acted under the advice Mr. Ashmun had given him as a temporary physician; and myself being somewhat acquainted with medicine, I became my own physician and physician for others of the expedition, and found this fever much like the American bilious fever, and requiring almost the same remedies;—the system should be well regulated. It would be advisable in emigration that the emigrants should arrive in April; and those coming from the inland of America should be placed in the interior settlements, from the beach and salt air; while those who emigrate from the sea-board will not do so well in the interior. This I speak, sir, from an experience of thirty years in Africa. I would not have been so particular in writing to you, sir, but seeing so many gross misrepresentations for the want of a knowledge of the country, induces me to put ink to paper to enlighten the deceived. If we live to see the interior of Liberia explored, and should it not correspond with what I have said on these serious matters, then I shall be greatly disappointed. I am sanguine it will be found to be as I have stated.

You can make use of this if you think it will facilitate the cause of colonization.

FROM SINOU.

We give the following extracts from the letter of the Rev. H. B. STEWART, minister of the Independent Congregational Church at Greenville, in that county:

JANUARY 20, 1858.

My Dear Sir— * * * *

The papers and Repository came safe via Monrovia, per schooner Lark, in advance of the Stevens. Myself and family are all in the enjoyment of good health, and may this find you the same. It is indeed a very great satisfaction to me to receive these papers, for the variety of intelligence in them, and more especially so as that my family is large and very fond of reading.

We were much disappointed in not seeing any emigrants for Sinou per the M. C. Stevens. The report that there was a famine in Liberia, and especially in this county, was really unknown to us until the return of the Stevens; and on account of that report none of the emigrants could be persuaded to make Sinou their home. If these statements were really true, I would not blame the emigrants for being unwilling to choose such a place for their home. * * * Of all countries in the world, I do think this is the last one for a famine, in its strictest sense. What! a country in which produce grows of its own accord, (this is the great difficulty in getting the people to work, as they find that they can live with so little labor.) That there are times of scarcity none will or can deny; such as the last season, owing to the late war this county had undergone, and the difficulty of getting seed at the right time. The statement is entirely unfounded so far as this county is concerned, for I was eating new rice in April and May. This county never had so much farming done as last year, and that is now being done by its citizens. There seems to be a general tendency in the minds of some to lower the standard of this county. If other settlements are in advance, it is not from their industry, it is from their advantages—the means expended for a seminary, erection of a college, &c. This county has kept up herself by her own industry to the present time; and we do think that it is no more than right that something should be done to strengthen us, if it is only to send more emigrants. Desirous as I am, however, for emigrants, I never was very favorable to seeing them come out in the dries.

You will no doubt be pleased with the very great present sent the Church by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. The Lord I trust is working in the hearts of his people in our behalf, for we were not without a blessing—having received an adult on examination into our church on the last sabbath in the year, and the gift above mentioned on the first sabbath of the new year.

Those who are interested in the establishment of the Congregational Church in Sinou, will be pleased with the following from an officer of that church, Mr. DAVID J. HAZARD:

JANUARY 14, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I take up my pen to write to you about the prosperity of Zion. We are Congregational, and the first in this land. We labor under great disadvantages, but we are not disheartened, for we believe that the Lord is on our side. We have been laboring for several years, and continue to labor, and we have not yet a house of worship, but we have our service every sabbath at the house of the Rev. H. B. Stewart, and a small sabbath school; and there we worship the God of our fathers and plead with him to send us help out of Zion, and that he in his time will enable us to finish our house. I hope, dear sir, that our brethren will lend us aid to finish our house of God. You know what it is to build a church, and especially the Congregational, in a new country. But I hope that the Lord will smile on us this year, and pour out his blessing upon us, that we shall not have room to contain all that he may add to our little Zion this year.

We have also an interesting letter from this place, from Mr. JOSEPH L. BROWN, intended and well suited to counteract the injurious rumor of "Famine in Liberia," but as this idle tale is no more heard of we omit its publication.

The writer of the following letter, Mr. JOHN BARLLON, is a very intelligent, enterprizing Liberian, who emigrated five or six years ago from Savannah. We believe he came to that city from the West Indies.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Dear Sir:—I drop you these few lines, hoping you are in the enjoyment of perfect good health. I have heard that it has been reported that there is or was a famine in Sinou; but I am almost persuaded to say that it is quite the reverse. Any industrious person can make a living in Sinou; certainly, then, he that wont work must not eat. There are persons in Liberia, who, I am sorry to say, are no friends to their own country. I heard that letters were written from two counties of Liberia, reporting a famine: what was the object of those persons I am at a loss to say. Certainly it must have been for

the want of employment. Since I have been here, I have drank coffee which I planted from the seed; I picked it in four years after I planted it. All it requires is attention, and very little of that. The greatest labor is picking the coffee when ripe.

I am anxious to hear from you. I never wrote you since I left the United States, that is why I drop you these lines. I would be glad to hear from you always.

The Rev. WILLIAM BURKE writes from Clay-Ashland, Jan. 29, 1858:

"Times is still very hard in Liberia, as regards money and provisions. I have at this time, and have had for some months past, plenty of tania (an excellent bread-stuff) raised by myself. I expect another year to have more than my family, consisting of eleven, can consume. I have eleven in my family, some of them native children, which I am trying to civilize and christianize, in order to do somewhat for the heathen around us. This seems the most successful way. You will be pleased to learn that during our Association in December, I was set apart for the ministry by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Our little church is increasing in numbers, and I hope in true piety. Our house of worship is becoming too small, and the Lord being our helper we will pull down our small house and build a greater. How shall this be done without money? We intend to do what we can, and trust that the Lord will enable us to complete the work. Wood is so perishable that we shall try to build of brick. We are now making bricks, and some are gathering wood to burn them, and others gathering timber and materials necessary for the building. We shall do to the utmost of our ability, but we do not expect to finish without the aid of our friends in the land of our nativity. Therefore any thing you can do, directly or indirectly, for our object, will be thankfully acknowledged, and all means carefully applied. I have written to Richmond and Baltimore on this subject, and however little may be raised, it will help the good work forward."

Mrs. M. A. RICKS, (formerly Mrs. Zion Harris,) writes from Clay-Ashland, January 28, 1858:

"I was very glad to hear from you and your family. God hath not withheld his

blessings from us, both spiritual and temporal, the last year. We experienced a great outpouring of His Spirit, and many were added to the churches of God, of such I hope as will be saved in Heaven. Liberia is still improving; she is gently moving forward; God moves her forward, and what can stop her? Nothing. She, like other countries, has her scarce seasons,—but these urge many to work. We have plenty of potatoes and cassadas at this time, and presently shall plant rice and cotton. It seems there will be a general trial of cotton this year. There is no need of hungry times in this country. I have in my yard, turkeys, ducks, sheep, and a few hogs; I milk my two cows every day. I have my oxen. If people perish here, they perish because they will not work. The packet is just passing, with her cabin full of passengers, and her little red curtains flying. It is encouraging to me to see what I did not expect to live to see. You may have heard of the death of our dear sister Burns; she died soon after her husband's return. We mourn, but hope she is in glory. Mr. Burns is elected Bishop of our Conference. I am sorry there are so many that carry bad reports, but there are some Joshuas, and we by the Grace of God will stand."

FROM CAPE PALMAS.

The writer of the following letter, Mr. NATHANIEL BROOKS, emigrated some years ago from the city of Washington:

TUBMAN VILLAGE, Jan. 15, 1858.
Rev. W. McLain,

My Dear Sir:—I cannot let the Stevens go without dropping you a few lines, to thank you for your continued remembrance of forwarding me those journals.

I have been here nine years, and now I am drinking coffee of my own cultivation. I have bought me a lot, exclusive of my farm, and am just about finishing a new house on it. Our county is improving, what we think is rapidly. There are seven carts now in daily employment. We begin very plainly to see that we can live by home industry in Africa. This is my son James' handwriting, the small boy I brought out with me nine years; he is now thirteen years of age. If many of my colored friends would come out here they might do better than I have done, because I came here with no capital at all; now I live independently.

No more at present, but give my love to all inquiring friends.

The People emancipated by Mrs. Ann E. Riggin, of Baltimore.

IT will be recollected that these thirty persons, who went to Liberia in the M. C. Stevens in November last, were at her request sent, immediately on their landing, to the interior settlement at Careysburg. They were from Somerset County, Md. Mrs. Riggin has received satisfactory letters from several of these, her late servants, for whom she has done so much, and in whose welfare she is deeply interested. *Louisa*, a young married woman, writes that they had found every thing as Mr. Gurley told them; that they owed him a debt of gratitude for his advice. She sent her regards to the Rev. Mr. Cox, and said, "all the children he baptised had been well." She writes for her father and mother to come there, and that they could get a living; also for her brother. She

states that she will soon be able to write an account of her farm, house and lot. *James* wrote that they found every thing as Mr. Gurley said. They all wrote that they were satisfied. *Amsi*, a young man, wrote—"O, how glad I was to put my feet on this excellent land, which can be cultivated with all ease! When I looked around me, as far as I could behold, I wished I could have been here four years ago, to settle myself in the midst of these heathens, who are wrapped up in darkness; but thanks be to God Almighty, I am here now, to show them the way of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ the Son of God. They are friendly to us; I hope they will prove brothers and sisters indeed, as we are to them, the children of our ancestors."

[Continued.]

Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

THE CAPE PALMAS WAR.

We have often alluded to the fact of having found more or less to do, on ship-board and on shore, and that our present voyage, instead of being one of leisure and pleasure, as anticipated, had proved to be one of labor and anxiety; but we have only spoken of duties devolving upon us in connexion with the emigrants of the expedition and the general business of the ship in port. We have now, however, to approach a subject of the most painful interest, and which changed the entire

character of our visit to our old African home, casting a shadow over every transaction and every scene—viz: the Cape Palmas War. The news of this event came to us with the first intelligence from Cape Mount; the kroomen who boarded the ship, said "*War lib for Cape Palmas.*" The words dropped like lead into our hearts, or "run like iron through the blood." We trust we shall not be considered as affecting a superlative degree of humanity, or accused of sentimentality, as we say how this news affected us.

A brief retrospect of our connexion with the settlement of Cape Palmas, we hope, will free us from any censure of the kind, and may not be out of place here. We can only look upon that settlement as the being of our own creation, our child, our home in its infancy, and even to the present hour, our nursling. On our first voyage to Liberia, twenty-six years since, among sundry periodicals of the American Colonization Society found on ship-board, we fell upon a speech of Mr. Latrobe, now its President, made in 1828, recommending a settlement of Cape Palmas. Some eighteen months after, when voyaging down the Grain coast, seeking rice for the emigrants at Monrovia, we recalled the speech to mind, and approached Palmas with no little interest. It being, at that time, no place for trade, we did not anchor, but sailed round it, quite close in shore, making what observations we could, as to its eligibility for a settlement. It was the most charming spot we had yet seen in Africa. A bold rocky cape, of some 100 feet elevation, forming an angle of about 45 degrees with the north-western coast line, guarding the mouth of a river for landing on its northern side; partly covered with brush and partly with a green sward on its southern exposure, on which were feeding numbers of cattle and sheep. Enquiries as to soil, timber and water, interior, were answered in the most favorable manner. These facts were communicated to our old friend, Dr. Ayres, then Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This information was most opportune and providential. The executive of that Society had decided upon founding a new settlement in Africa; but the location and the agent were not fixed upon. They now decided upon Cape Palmas,

and put the matter under our charge. Although we lacked much, essential to form a good agent and general director of a measure of so much importance and responsibility, yet all we had we gave it—heart, body and mind. Nothing but a conviction that another could do better than ourself, induced us to abandon our post, after a service of three years, and we were instrumental in placing the settlement in charge of John B. Russwurm, the first governor of African descent, with plenary powers, in Liberia. During the following four years of our voyaging life, Cape Palmas was our African home, and we were able, in more ways than one, to be of service to Gov. Russwurm and the settlement. For sixteen years past, as General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, we have been the medium of communication between it and "Maryland in Liberia;" in fact, to us has been committed the immediate care of our nursling and child. During this long period, in the various relations we have sustained towards that settlement, our first and dearest object and wish has been, that peace might be preserved between its citizens and the native tribes immediately around them. To this, we pledged ourself and our successors to the native chiefs of whom we purchased the territory; for this, we again and again forbore to resist, by arms, the unreasonable demands and petty extortions of the chiefs, in the infancy of the settlement, till forbearance almost ceased to be a virtue; for this, we urged the appointment of Gov. Russwurm, a man of mild and conciliatory manners, of great prudence and good judgment; and for this we have ever since, from time to time, pleaded with the executive and all influential members of the settlement. Till now, till we

received the sickening message of war, from the Cape Mount Kroomen, it has ever been our pride and boast, that at Cape Palmas, although the land was held in common between the colonists and natives, that although they lived in immediate proximity, yet all differences had been settled without resort to arms; and open hostilities had never yet been declared between them. Now, in a moment, all was changed—our pride was but humiliation and vain regret—our boast had become an empty one; the result of years of labor, and earnest endeavors, had come to nought; in the fair fields where peace had reigned for so many years, war and desolation now existed; and we repeat, that it is no assumption of excessive humanity or tenderness, to say, that all anticipations of pleasure from our visit to Africa were blighted, and we would gladly have avoided even a visit to Cape Palmas, did we not feel compelled by a sense of duty, in some way, to afford its citizens relief.

At Cape Mount we learned little more than what the Kroomen so briefly communicated, viz: that war existed, and we most anxiously looked forward to our arrival at Monrovia for more definite information. This we were fortunately able to obtain, and from a very reliable source, viz: Mrs. Russwurm, the widow of the late Gov. Russwurm, who, at the time of breaking out of hostilities, was on a visit to Cape Palmas.

Finding it necessary, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to take some active measures for the relief of the Cape Palmas settlement and the establishment of peace between the contending parties, we communicated to the President of the Society what information we were able to obtain

of the transactions prior to our arrival, and a detailed account of all subsequent movements, in which we, to a greater or less extent, took part; and as they relate solely to the war and its consequences, an abstract of our letters, written at the time, may perhaps be the best manner of treating the subject.

"MONROVIA, February 3d. * * *

* * * There are many rumors afloat, but I obtained the most reliable intelligence from Mrs. Russwurm, who was on a visit at Cape Palmas. It seems that the war which raged some year or two since between the Rock Town and Half Cavalley people on the one side and the Cape Palmas and Grahway people on the other, was rather forced to a close, smothered up, not extinguished. The palaver was not properly set. I believe our Governor, Drayton, tried to have the matter properly arranged and a firm peace established—for which purpose he endeavored to call the kings together—causes of delay existed on one party and the other, and the palaver was from time to time deferred. In the meantime, the Rock-Town people managed to make our Governor believe that the Cape Palmas people were meditating an attack upon the Americans, at the same time threatened the Cape Palmas people with an attack from the latter. Drayton was caught in the snare, and made common cause with the Rock Town people. He induced them to plant an ambush on the beach between their towns, and also to send all their large war canoes by sea, to lie off Cape Palmas. He then ordered the king and headmen to come to the Cape and talk the palaver. This they refused to do while the war canoes were threatening them from sea; said they would come when those canoes re-

turned to Rock Town. Drayton informed them that unless they came at a certain hour to talk the palaver he would fire upon their town. At the expiration of the time fixed he opened fire, and the town was soon in a blaze. An old headman came out with a white flag, but was forced to fly from the shot. In their retreat they burned up all the colonists' houses not protected by the stations or big guns. Afterwards they came nightly and burned other houses. The Americans and Rock Town people soon joined, marched down the beach, and burned all the Grahway towns to Half Cavally. At the last advices the natives were sueing for peace, but the governor insists that the Grahway people shall remove to Bereby, out of the limits of the State; and that the Cape Palmas people should cross the Cavally River. This was objected to, and so the matter rested when Mrs. R. left. Mrs. R. says that very few of the colonists knew of the proposed attack—her brother, R. S. McGill, was first apprised of it by the guns. The officer in command of the guns could hardly believe he was to fire when directed to do so, and required the orders repeated. Mrs. R. estimates that at least one-third of the colonists are houseless, and have lost their all. The mission premises at Mt. Vaughan are destroyed, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Such is a brief outline of the affairs, derived from the most reliable sources. All agree in their censure of Drayton, he seems to have assumed all but arbitrary power. On receipt of the intelligence here, Dr. McGill at once went down in the schooner George R. McGill, ordering the Moses Sheppard to follow. Mrs. R. came up in the George R., and the Doctor remains in the Moses Sheppard. It is a great satisfaction to me that he is on

the ground, but his prolonged stay excites apprehensions—he promised to be back here by the 28th ult. I have been anxiously looking for him, as his report will govern my actions in a great degree. That very great assistance is needed cannot be doubted, in fact the existence of the colony depends upon it, as many are anxious to leave for this place. I sail from this, day after to-morrow, and if Dr. McGill does not arrive before that time, I shall buy what provisions are in market here, with a view of landing them there, and shall also land what surplus stores the ship may have belonging to the American Colonization Society.— Rice is very scarce along the entire coast line, and there is no flour in market; nothing in the way of provisions except a few barrels of salt meat, bacon, &c. As most have lost all their clothing, I shall get a few cases of domestics and prints. It is strange that Mr. Drayton should have commenced offensive operations without even powder in store. Had the natives made a stout resistance, the colony must certainly have been destroyed, for there were not twenty rounds of ammunition after the first day's fire,—luckily McGill had some in store.

"February 5th. I intended to have sailed for Cape Palmas this morning, but Dr. McGill came up yesterday in the Moses Sheppard, bringing the most painful intelligence from that place. All that I have before written was confirmed, the shade of Drayton's folly and madness only being deepened; but the worst remains to be told. The natives in vain sued for peace on honorable terms, or on being permitted to remain in their country; but no, they must go to Bereby, cross the Cavally, or be *exterminated*. An attack was resolved upon. The natives were encamped along Shep-

pard's Lake, on the main land side. Drayton fitted out some large canoes, two or three, in which were two guns, the brass howitzer and another. These were to attack their post on the Lake, while the Rock Town people were to assail them in the rear. The attack was boldly commenced; the canoes running into a creek or inlet, on each side of which was an ambush of natives, who did not discover themselves until the canoes were well in. They then poured into the canoes a fire of musketry so severe as to throw them into confusion, and cause them to retreat. They backed out firing, but the recoil of one gun split the canoe, and I believe the other or others were upset. At any rate, twenty-two choice young men were killed and drowned, and both pieces of cannon and all the stores, ammunition, &c., fell into the hands of the natives—a complete defeat of the Americans. The natives are now triumphant, hemming the colony in all around, picking off all stragglers, who are out in search of food. The Rock Town and Half Cavally allies are withdrawing. The settlement is under martial law—the provisions served out pro rata. They have not enough to stand them but a few weeks. Dr. McGill left some 300 kroos of rice there. What makes it worse, there is little or no rice on the coast—and not a bushel of that or any kind of breadstuff to be obtained here. Were it possible to detain the ship, I would at once proceed to Sierra Leone for rice; then I might be too late to effect any good at Cape Palmas, and it is doubtful if I can any way, as Dr. McGill failed entirely to influence Mr. Drayton. Letters from Mr. Hoffman to me are even more discouraging than Dr. McGill's statements. Governor Drayton wrote to President Benson, and the Ameri-

can and the English Consuls here, imploring aid. The Consuls are powerless, no vessel of war being in port. Most unfortunately an English war steamer left but twelve hours before the arrival of Dr. McGill. President Benson has laid the matter before the Legislature, now in session, about to adjourn. I had an interview with him early on receipt of the intelligence. He seemed disposed to do all in his power, but the government is crippled and in debt, having so recently finished the Sinou war. The Legislature had passed a bill authorizing him to try and effect a loan, but the ability to do so is more than doubtful. Knowing that nothing could be done without funds, I authorized Mr. Benson to intimate to his Council that I would make a loan to the Government in case an expedition could be sent forthwith in aid of Cape Palmas; that the aid should be furnished *unconditionally*: no claim therefor to be made for annexation as a county. I felt justified in making this proposition, in fact I can see no other earthly way of sustaining the settlement at Cape Palmas. I await the action of the Legislature to-day with no little interest—yes, with dreadful anxiety and apprehension.

"February 8th. A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, authorizing the President to effect a loan of \$10,000, if practicable, and to enlist a force of two hundred and twenty-five men to proceed at once to Cape Palmas. The bill passed on the 6th, and a general parade was ordered for the 7th, when about one hundred volunteers were obtained—more may yet be added from this county, but it is expected to obtain some from Bassa county. I have consented to detain the ship a few days, until the expedition can be got ready, and then take what

can be obtained here on board, and sail directly for Cape Palmas. The Government here deserve all credit for promptness in action. We shall take on board to-morrow, to-day being Sunday, provisions and munitions of war, and may reasonably hope to get off on Wednesday morning. Such are the main facts of the case up to this date, and so stands the matter now. I shall probably be able to enclose you, herewith, a copy of Gov. Drayton's letter to President Benson, a copy of President Benson's Message to the Legislature and of their action thereon; neither of which documents have I yet seen. I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. Benson, tendering a loan on terms previously agreed upon by us. Dr. McGill has promised me a detailed statement of transactions at Cape Palmas, coming under his own observation. I have already executed one draft on R. Mickle, Treasurer, for \$2,000, in favor of "S. A. Benson, President," at sixty days' sight; and previous to leaving shall have to draw for as much more in smaller sums, at four months' sight. I shall defer any further drafts until it shall appear what services will actually be rendered. I shall also have to execute drafts to the amount of \$1,000, at least, for supplies for the suffering children and widows at Cape Palmas. As I can get no breadstuff here, I must take a few barrels of salt provisions and bacon, and add a couple of hogsheads of tobacco to the two I already have on board for our agent, Mr. Gibson. I shall also take down a case or two of domestics, as many of our people escaped almost in a state of nudity; and what is not actually needed for clothing, will be required, with the tobacco, to purchase rice, cassada, or other vegetable food from friendly natives.

"I have thus stated what I have

done and am doing, without giving my reasons or arguing the matter, or suggesting other courses that might be considered more judicious; but be assured that I have not acted without much reflection, and an oppressive sense of the responsibility resting on me. And I doubt not, as you read these lines, it will occur to you and the gentlemen of the Board, why did I *not* thus and so, or why *did* I thus and so. But I trust that, in case my acts do not meet your approval, you will make all allowance for the difference of our position, the different stand points from which we view the field. My first impulse was to proceed immediately to Cape Palmas, and try to set the palaver through my influence with the natives—but remember, the natives were suing for peace on almost any terms short of expatriation—and from all I could learn of Gov. Drayton's character and proceedings, I could not hope to influence him. I also wished to see Dr. McGill before I left, hoping all the while that he had been able to set the palaver. His arrival, however, entirely changed the aspect of affairs. The condition of the colony, as represented by Dr. McGill and Mr. Hoffman, was critical if not desperate. Drayton applies for aid to the last source to which he would apply, with an expressed determination still to exterminate the Grebo tribe or drive them out of their old territory. He knew I was here, or shortly to be here, and yet made me no communication. Neither of the consuls could render any assistance. Had I then gone down alone, and failed to effect a reconciliation or a suspension of hostilities, which was most likely, much delay would have been incurred, the use of the ship could not have been obtained to transport troops, even if troops could have been obtained, and I

could not have remained to go down with them. I thought some of going to Sierra Leone, the English Consul promising his co-operation in endeavoring to get a man-of-war from that place, if any one happened to be in port; but this would have consumed near a month of precious time, and an even chance that we should find no vessel of war there.

"I could see but one course that promised speedy relief, and that was the furnishing the aid required of this Government by Mr. Drayton. This I could not hope to obtain without affording them the *material aid*. In fact I knew the Government was crippled exceedingly in consequence of the great expense attendant on settling Cape Mount last year, to which was superadded the Sinou war, which latter cost the Republic over \$20,000. On this point I took counsel with Mr. Benson, Dr. McGill, Ex-President Roberts, and other intelligent men. The result was the tender of a loan of \$8,000, if so much should be required, to this Government, for ten years, with quarterly interest in coupons—at the rate of six per cent. An important point gained in this negotiation, was the stipulation that the aid should be unconditional, and not in any way contingent on annexation. I say *important*, and I mean so in more respects than one. I knew this would accord with your wish and the uniform action of the Board. It would also have a good effect upon the Marylanders, as there is little good feeling at present between them and these people. It would tend to harmonize and conciliate, to tender assistance freely, rather than to haggle for pay, in demanding their birthright. I may here remark, that I have ever differed from yourself, Mr. Latrobe, and the official action of the Board,

as to this matter of State independence and County annexation; but in this, as in all matters not specially committed to my discretion, I have endeavored to act simply as your *Agent*, to execute your wishes and dictates. It may possibly occur to you that, instead of furnishing aid through this Government, I might have furnished it directly to Mr. Drayton; but he wants men, which I could not have enlisted here, and I would not have willingly placed more power in his hands, to have enabled him further to forfeit every pledge I have made the Grebo tribe in your name, of possessing the land in common and dwelling together as brethren.

"February 10th. We expect to receive the Liberia volunteers on board this evening, and hope to get underway with the early land breeze to-morrow. I have little to add to the foregoing, and am not able to write much, being unwell from extra exertions in getting on board provisions and munitions of war yesterday. I found delay would ensue if I did not work hard myself on the wharf. All now is ready to receive the troops. I yesterday executed drafts to the amount of \$2,000 more on the Treasurer, at four months' sight, making \$4,000 in all. I yesterday was able to get twenty barrels of flour from a vessel in this harbor, which, with the beef and bacon I was able to obtain on shore, will afford some aid. How all these drafts, made and to make, are to be met, unless the State appropriation is used, is more than I can tell. But could I do less? I shall take the liberty at once, on arriving at Cape Palmas, to suspend all salaries, other than for physician and agent; stating the cause, the *necessitous* cause—leaving it with the Board to confirm or annul my action; the latter will not offend me, I assure you. I

leave this long communication, and the bundle of documents, to go by steamer, expected here on the 14th.

"April 4th, 1857. I embrace the leisure time I have on board to continue my record of operations as your Agent during my visit to Africa. I trust I shall soon meet you and be able to give you more satisfaction orally, than I can by writing—still it may be as well to put on record what I have done, referring to many documents herewith enclosed, also to be registered in the office. My last to you was under date of February 10th; we were then expecting to get the troops on board that day, and sail directly for Palmas, but this was not effected till the next morning, when we sailed with the land breeze. Light winds and tornadoes blowing up the coast protracted the passage down to five days, arriving there on the 16th, at about two o'clock in the afternoon; I believe, just twenty-three years, to an hour, from the time of my anchoring in the same spot with the old Brig *Ann*, to found a settlement.

"The troops of the Republic were under charge of Ex-President Roberts, who alone was empowered to act as Commissioner for his Government, to arrange the terms on which they were to serve.

"During our passage down, he drew up a document expressive of his views in regard to the matter, to be submitted to Gov. Drayton. I regret that I did not solicit a copy of this, as I believe it formed the basis, if not all the provisions of the terms of co-operation between the two Governments. Some of the more important positions I recollect, and will endeavor to state, although not definitely or in regular sequence. The State of Maryland in Liberia should be responsible for the cost and expenses incurred by the Re-

public in furnishing the desired aid. No offensive operations against the native tribes should be commenced unless resolved upon by a commission of—persons, to be appointed by Gov. Drayton and Gen. Roberts, in equal numbers, and to that commission should be submitted the general conduct of the war, or the taking of measures to bring about a peace. That in case of taking the field, the senior officer, in the absence of the Governor, Drayton, should have the command, &c. &c. Gen. Roberts' impression was, that further hostilities would be unnecessary, but that Gov. Drayton was determined to renew them: the object of the second proposition, above stated, was to take this power out of his hands. I did not object to any of the propositions in fact I felt that I had no right to. Gov. Drayton had appealed unto Cæsar.

"Immediately on our arrival at Cape Palmas, I addressed Governor Drayton a note tendering my services in any way in which he might consider them useful. His answer was very polite, expressing his thanks, holding my tender of services "in abeyance." Communications also passed between him and Gen. Roberts. The troops were landed at daylight the next morning, together with their provisions and munitions of war, &c. After breakfast I paid my respects to His Excellency. I found him very civil, but quite reserved. I then walked through the settlement as far as the public farm, but found nothing to relieve the distress of mind which the first news of the war had occasioned. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which met my eye, still less the effect upon my feelings; 'tis enough to say that war—that martial law existed, and every thing bore the marks of their influence.

"I soon found that nothing could

be done in way of examining the condition of the settlement, the emigrants' receptacle, the public store, books of the agent, or any thing of the kind. I therefore set myself about discharging the vessel, and making arrangements in regard to the goods and provisions I had procured at Monrovia, together with those shipped from Baltimore. On the third day after my arrival I received a more formal note from Gov. Drayton, written, as I was informed, at the instance of Gen. Roberts, requesting an interview, giving me an invitation to dinner, &c. I waited upon him at the hour appointed, when he gave me a history of the origin and progress of the war, corresponding in the main points with his communications handed me at a later date, enclosed herewith, but the conference closed without any solicitation or request for my counsel or advice in any one point, or giving me any intimation of his future course.

"In the mean time Gen. Roberts complained that he was able to make little or no progress in arranging the terms on which he was to co-operate with the Government. He said Gov. Drayton would neither object nor consent to his propositions, before adverted to. He had gone so far, however, as to name commissioners, seven in number; of whom I was one, to decide upon the continuation of the war. I perceived that my presence would be of little use, none except to induce the natives to meet and talk the palaver, they having refused to treat with Gov. D. any more, as he had detained their people against all rules of war, and the bearer of a flag of truce, or of capitulation, had been killed by the Americans. I therefore took measures to leave as soon as the cargo destined for that port should be discharged. I felt that I had no right,

unless in case of absolute necessity, to detain the ship. I was also assured that General Roberts, and a majority of the commissioners appointed, were in favor of talking the palaver, and bringing about a peace, for it was well known the natives desired it. I accordingly addressed a letter to Gov. Drayton, stating my determination, also informing him of the provisions and merchandize I had placed in the hands of our agent, Mr. Gibson, and the disposition I had requested him to make of them. I also informed him, in detail, of the measures I had taken to afford him the assistance he desired, the responsibilities I had, as agent of the Society, incurred to render him or the State that assistance, and begged to know if any thing more remained to be done. His answer is enclosed, it professes to see no way in which I could be further useful. I then informed Gen. Roberts of my intention of leaving, and addressed him a letter expressive of my views of the proper course to be pursued. I also advised Mr. Gibson, our agent, at length of the disposition I wished him to make of the goods and provisions landed. These letters are on file in my letter book, and at your service. What I wished most to do in addition, was, to convey to the native chiefs some evidence of my interest in their welfare, and to give them assurance, that they could, without personal danger, meet in palaver with Gov. Drayton and President Roberts.

"I therefore addressed a note to Gov. Drayton, soliciting his permission, if not inconsistent with the interests and safety of the settlement, to let me free two old chiefs of the Grebo tribe, which he then held in custody, and also a boy of Yellow Wills, king, to attend them, and to bear a message from me to King Will. To this petition he assented,

and I gave the boy, who well understood English, a message to the following effect, viz: That I had come out to the coast to make them and the American people a visit; that I was distressed to hear of the war, and greatly disappointed that I could not see him and his people. That I was forced to leave before any palaver could be held, but had fully expressed my views to General Roberts, and he would do the same as I would, if present; that he need not fear to come up and talk the palaver, that if he did so, it would be fairly set; that I had done all I could for him or his people in causing the liberation of the old man and his boy; that I hoped peace would follow, and that they all would live happily together in their common country. This, with an accompanying dash, or present, seemed to gladden the hearts of all.

"About two hours after they left Harper, the sound of cannon, our old howitzer, at the camp of the Grebos, announced their joyous reception, and indicated that my message was well received. Having done all in my power to induce an early settlement of the difficulties, and to guard against suffering by the poorer and most destitute part of the community, I left Cape Palmas on the evening of Saturday, the 21st, having spent six days on shore. Of the condition of the people prior to the war, the extension of their settlement, the advance in agriculture, or even the character of their dwellings and garden improvements, beyond the public farm, I am able to give you no information. Nor, in fact, can I say more of the town of Harper and the district called Latrobe, than what we have long known, viz: that some stores, warehouses and dwellings had been erected, together with sundry churches, the Orphan Asylum on the Cape,

&c. To attempt any estimate of the prosperity or thrift of the place, the amount of business done, under the circumstances in which I found it, would be out of the question. Many people are to be seen in the streets apparently with nothing to do, mostly women and children. Squads of ragged men and boys were, from time to time, seen marching to the sound of a lone rub-a-dub. A few straggling Rock Town natives, with muskets on their shoulders, were lounging around, apparently enjoying the honor of being allies to the Americans. I could not even get an hour with our agent, Gibson, to examine the Society's Store, much less the Agency account. The fact is, war existed—and nothing else.

"The subject of Colony Annexation was mooted soon after our arrival, and there seemed to be considerable feeling in regard to it. I have since been informed that much depended upon the views I took of it, or the opinions I might express; but I was not aware of this at the time, as I was in no way consulted by any committee or number of people at any one time, nor was my opinion or advice asked but by one man, an old settler, Mr. Bowen. I told him what the action of the Board had been in regard to this question, and what you and Mr. Latrobe continued to think of it, but was free to confess I had always differed from you, and that now county annexation seemed a necessity. Bowen agreed with me fully, although he had always been a strong opposer of it, and was decidedly opposed to the present war. I saw, before I left, that an effort would be made to bring about annexation, but the movement was entirely on the part of the Cape Palmas people.

"We arrived at Monrovia on Tuesday, March the 3d, and three days after were followed by Gen. Roberts

and the troops. They were all brought up by the English war steamer Heckla, which arrived at Cape Palmas on the 2d of March. The Heckla brought advices of the establishment of peace between the Americans and the Grebo tribe, also of the measures taken on the part of the former for immediate annexation to the Republic as a County. I obtained from President Benson copies of the treaty of peace, and the documents forming the basis of annexation, both of which are enclosed. Mr. Benson informed me that he should immediately call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the treaty of annexation, or to authorize it to be done.

"On looking over the paper signed by Messrs. Drayton, Gibson, and Fuller, I found it was proposed to call the new county 'Cape Palmas.' I expressed my objection to this very strongly to Mr. Benson, and begged he would not allow of that in the act consummating the union, thereby obliterating the name of Maryland from the Liberian coast. I also wrote to Mr. Gibson, at length, urging the substitution of the name of Maryland for that of Cape Palmas. I also talked with Gen. Roberts on this subject. He said he was surprised at it himself, and suggested to Messrs. Drayton, &c., to alter the name to Maryland, or to retain the name of Maryland, but they objected. I cannot doubt but on receipt of my letter, Mr. Gibson will cause the name to be changed. I received by the Heckla a letter from King Yellow Will, soliciting assistance in building their new town. Upon consideration of the cessation of hostilities, I concluded Gibson might spare him a hogshead of tobacco,

and accordingly wrote him to make over one to King Yellow Will, and also a quantity of old unsaleable powder, which he informed me he had on hand.

"In the interview which I had with Gov. Drayton, before referred to, he gave me a brief history of the origin and progress of the war, differing in many respects from the reports I had received from other sources, and from statements I made to you in my letters via England, dated February 10th and 12th. I therefore requested him to furnish me with the same in writing, that I might lay it before the Board of Managers; this he was kind enough to do, and I enclose the manuscript. I also enclose a communication from Gen. Roberts, giving a brief history or statement of the palaver, furnished at my request. From both these documents you will be able to form a pretty correct estimate of the cause of the war, and the manner in which it has been conducted. I refrain from any comments thereupon.

"I believe I have adverted to all matters with which I have been connected during my voyage, necessary or important to be laid before you or the Board; at any rate, I hope to be present, and able to supply any deficiency, if desired. All letters that I have written or received as your agent, are on file and subject to your inspection, and I have endeavored to do all business as your agent by letter, to save misunderstanding. I have no more to say, but subscribe myself, very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL, *Agent, &c.*
To Charles Howard, Esq.,
Pres. Md. State Col. Society."

The Cause rising in New Jersey.

DR. J. G. GOBLE, the earnest and efficient Corresponding Secretary of

the New Jersey State Colonization Society, is resolutely engaged to

obtain in that State the \$5,000, which the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, at the late annual meeting, deemed necessary to enable them to found the proposed Interior Settlement. The New Jersey Society have already advanced \$2,000 for this important end; \$1,000 more is ready to be paid over out of the amount given by the Legislature of the State for the same purpose, and Dr. Goble is applying with great resolution, and thus far with success, to the churches in the State, to secure their assent to the proposal of taking a collection for the cause of African Colonization, on the first Sabbath of July. "I don't intend," he observes, "to rely upon circular letters to the churches: we have sent these circulars out year after year, without any practical results; no attention is paid to them. I am now seeking a personal interview with the clergymen of the different evangelical denominations, and urging them to take a collection for the Colonization cause on the first Sabbath in July; and I am happy to say that I am meeting with decided success. I shall endeavor to visit every part of the State, and see as many ministers of the Gospel as I possibly can. My aim is, not only to secure a collection in July, but to prevail upon them to place Colonization on the list of benevolent objects, for which a collection shall be made, at a specified period, the first Sabbath in July, every year. If

this plan can be carried out, our annual receipts will be quadrupled. I know that the calls upon the churches are numerous and pressing, but surely a cause like that of Colonization, which bears upon so many important interests, should have a place in our benefactions. I am making use of the resolution of the National Society to take immediate steps to establish an interior settlement on the New Jersey Tract." In a subsequent letter, Dr. Goble says:—"I went on Wednesday last, through a drenching rain, to West Bloomfield in this county, to seek an opportunity to lay before the Presbyteries which convened there, the Colonization cause. I succeeded in securing collections to be made on the first Sabbath in July next, in twelve churches."

We feel well assured that the amount of five thousand dollars will, through the efforts of our excellent friend, Dr. Goble, be raised this year in New Jersey. But the importance of this movement extends far beyond this. Should the measure proposed by Dr. Goble, succeed among the churches of New Jersey, we may expect its early adoption by the Evangelical Churches throughout the Union. This would give unprecedented extent, life, and beneficence to the operations of the Societies. Who will set this ball in motion in other States?—the first Sabbath in July is near.

Views of Free People of Color in Philadelphia.

THE REV. CHARLES BROWN, has, the last two or three years, labored earnestly to diffuse information in regard to the African Colonization Society and Liberia, among the colored population of Pennsylvania. He has had repeated conferences with many of the colored preachers and other clergymen of influence in Philadelphia. He has found some of the most influential among them to concur in the following preamble and resolution, and observes:—"I have no doubt were proper efforts made to secure them, the mass of colored Christians here (Philadelphia) would be willing to subscribe to the same sentiments." We will say only that the doctrine of expatriation is found in the constitu-

tion of no Colonization Society with which we are acquainted. The following is the preamble and resolution transmitted by Mr. Brown:

"While we have no sympathy with those who would deny to the colored man his rights on American soil, and who advocate African Colonization merely as a means of removing from this country the descendants of Africa, we do feel a warm interest in what our brethren are doing in Liberia; believing that God, by means of the young Republic, is carrying forward Christian civilization in Western Africa:

"When, therefore, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society will assure us that it is not *expatriation* which they desire, but the happiness and usefulness of colored persons in Liberia, for the purpose of spreading civilization and Christianity in Africa, we will cordially lend our influence to carry forward, with them, the same benevolent enterprize."

The French disguised Slave Trade.

THE REV. H. TOWNSEND, one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, writes from Abeokuta, (a little north and interior from Lagos,) December 28th, 1857:

"We do not look at the case (French Immigration) from the West Indies, but Africa. They buy *slaves*; they *cannot* buy a *free* man. The seller does not care what becomes of the slave; he sells him as an article of merchandize, and the trade is encouraged by, and to the extent of, the demand.

"With regard to the circumstances of the laboring population here, I will give you a fact of a young man, not a slave by *right*, but who became such on account of

a debt of 50,000 cowries. I lent him this sum, and gave him monthly employment, first at 7,000 per month, and then at 8,000. In the course of eleven months he cleared off the debt, besides maintaining himself. His wages during the whole time were 84,000 cowries; hence he is able to lay by a sum more than the half of the whole, and lives in his own country, among his own friends and associates, the whole time. Can it be imagined that a young man, free to choose, would embrace the Frenchman's offer when his own country does so much for him? The young man received, every month, his full wages; he paid back what he deemed fit."

Mr. Townsend mentions that 700 bales of cotton had been sent from

Abbeokuta and shipped at Lagos. The Rev. Mr. CROWTHER, wrote from near Rabba, on the 12th or 13th of December, that the company landed from the steamer lost upon the

rocks above that place, were well; some engaged in exploring the river, and others collecting and saving the goods from the wrecked vessel.

Proposed Colonization in Yoruba.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, under date of April 23d, writes:

"I was much pleased with Mr. Clark's letter. He can be serviceable to the cause. Although the main body of the colony might be on the Niger, there should be a strong town on the coast, and a line of towns or villages through Yoruba, for the

highway of travel and of much traffic will always go in this direction. The mouth of Formosa a Béwin River is probably the best place on the coast for a town. There is twelve to fifteen feet water on the bar, and a good entrance; and I think it is too far from any swamp to be very unhealthy."

Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the National Fair,

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, DECEMBER 14-21, 1857.

To his Excellency STEPHEN A. BENSON,
President of the Republic of Liberia:

SIR—

THE Committee of Adjudicature for the National Fair of this Republic—who were duly appointed by your Excellency according to an Act of the Legislature of 1857—having concluded their work of adjudication, ask your Excellency's permission to submit the following report:

The National Fair—the first of the Republic of Liberia—was opened in the city of Monrovia, in a becoming manner, on the 14th December 1857, and continued its exhibition at the hours determined upon by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements, to the 21st of the said month.

The excitement incidental to the occasion, and the assemblage from all parts of Liberia, showed the wisdom of the Committee of Arrangements in the selection of a suitable place in which to hold the Fair. The Academy building and premises of the M. E. Mission were procured for the occasion. The spacious rooms and apartments of this building were crowded with the articles on exhibition, while the enclosed premises afforded a fit arena for the cattle, the swine, the sheep, and the goats.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure and satisfaction, that the Committee mention the harmony, order and gratification of all who witnessed the scene.

The number and variety of articles of

horticulture, agriculture, manufacture, mechanism, needle-work, &c cetera, surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee, and they think, of all who enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the first National Fair of Liberia.

Many of the productions of agriculture gave ample proof of the fertility of the soil of the country, and of the cheering fact—no longer to be denied—that the industrious need not despair of the support from this source, which a bountiful Providence has ever been willing to bestow upon such.

Among the articles of this class, there were specimens of the far-famed Liberia Coffee—quite to the expectation of the Committee. There were specimens of Starch, of different qualities, manufactured from the Arrow-root, the Cassava, the African Lilly, and the Eddoe. Any of these specimens was good enough for common use, while that from the Arrow-root sustained its rank with the best Bermuda. The cultivation of the Arrow-root and the careful manufacture of this starch, should enlist a more general attention. Good economists would avail themselves of the former qualities for home use, and manufacture this for exportation.

There was a Yam, the produce of one hill, weighing $52\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; one hill of Ginger, the weight of which was upwards of 100 pounds.

There were specimens of cleaned and

rough Rice, of different qualities, the best of which, the Committee think it no exaggeration to class with the best Carolina. This, considering the want of proper facilities for cleaning rice, argues well. It gives reason to hope the day is not distant when (the proper facilities being provided) this article will become one of export. The inferior means of preparing it for market is the only disadvantage attending a contrast of the African rice with that shipped from other countries.

Several specimens of Cotton—one of which was ginned—were exhibited. The Committee regretted their ignorance of the qualities of good cotton, but hesitate not to say, that there were specimens which place beyond doubt the practicability of the successful cultivation of this article. The extensive growth of cotton in the interior, and the fact that the cotton shrub holds out for years after its first yield, in conjunction with the specimens alluded to, form the basis of the Committee's conclusion.

It will not be denied that the soil of the interior is more productive than the sea-board; nevertheless, the thriftiness of the cotton shrub on the sea-board sustains their contention, and shows that even on the sea-board, and especially on our rivers,—to the small distance to which they have been ascended—the cultivation of cotton, with a success proportioned to the ability and means employed, is practicable. And while the Committee admit that the future alone can determine whether the quality of this article can rival the cotton produced in other countries, they think it is sufficiently evident from the qualities of the specimens exhibited, that a quality can be produced suitable to the wants of home and the demands of foreign markets.

Another article among the agricultural products attracted the attention of the Committee. It was called "Eddoe meal." The eddoe (of which, quantities were on exhibition, some of the largest in size ever seen in Liberia and of the finest quality,) is itself an article of no small importance. It is a good substitute for the Irish potatoe, in the opinion of most persons who have eaten it. It is perfectly innocent; and is, therefore, far superior to most qualities of the sweet potatoe. It deserves—and the Committee trust it will have—an extensive cultivation. The meal manufactured from this esculent was rather dark, but of a fineness and sweetness that induced the Committee to give it more attention. They found that it afforded a bread not unlike the seconds of wheat. It

may be a valuable article in time, and certainly is susceptible of improvement in quality. Should the manufacturer of the specimen exhibited, or any other person, prepare this article for a future fair, he will do well to experiment upon its improvement and durability.

A piece of cloth, woven from African cotton, was also exhibited. The quality of this article was good, and demonstrates that, in this respect, the wants of the country could be supplied to a good extent. For, there are many persons, in the several counties of the Republic, who understand the business of weaving, whom the want of means with which to procure the requisite facilities, has kept from a business so essential to the comfort and independence of the country. A more extensive cultivation of cotton, and the patronage of deserving females acquainted with the art of weaving, by the Government or able citizens, will no doubt develop this latent ability, and supply in part the reasonable demand for cloth of home manufacture.

Of the many other articles on exhibition, time does not allow the Committee to speak with more particularity than the list of premiums shows. Notwithstanding, there was a class of articles which deserves commendation from its highly utilitarian character and the tastefulness with which many of the articles were finished. The allusion is to the Mechanical department of the Fair. It was second only to the Agricultural, both in the number and quality of its articles.

There were *tables*, beautifully designed, perfectly finished, highly polished, and sufficiently tasteful for any drawing-room. Bedsteads also might be seen, of the latest French and other styles, made of highly ornamental wood from the African forest.

This department of the Fair manifested the ability of this class of mechanics to supply the wants of home almost entirely, except those of the most fastidious.

The works of the lady contributors to the National Fair are also worthy of a more special notice and commendation.—Of fancy articles of needle-work, there was, as there should have been, a tasteful display of good execution and finish. These were especially interesting to the numerous little folks, that had come to witness the first National Fair of their country, and the first that they, and many of us a little older, had ever seen. But these fancy articles were interesting as the contributions of young girls, to a good extent. They evinced a degree of taste and ability to work which it is hoped will

keep pace with the increase of years. There were also articles in this department of decided utility and importance—confirming the belief of the Committee, that the capability of the female section of the Republic is adequate to the production of many articles now obtained from abroad, of less intrinsic value but of greater expensiveness.

Turning from an attempt of a particular description of some of the most important articles exhibited, the Committee beg the privilege to remark, that the National Fair is another event in the history of the present Administration, which cannot fail most favorably to affect the entire Republic. It was one of the most opportune ideas that could have occurred to the mind. Coming just after a scarcity more general than had ever been known in Liberia, it has had a more elevating and stimulating effect upon the community than any thing else could have had. Something of this kind was needed. The National Fair supplied the need. If any were before inclined to doubt the ability of the country to supply those productions that can sustain her, he became inspired with hope and confidence by the unexpected profusion displayed before him. * *

The Committee take pleasure in submitting to your Excellency the following premiums—awarded by them in the exercise of their best judgment, to the numerous competitors.

According to an enactment of the present session of the Legislature on the subject of the Fair, the Committee were relieved, to an extent, of the heavy responsibility of awarding premiums on articles approximating too closely in merit, in some instances, to discard that which, after the closest scrutiny, might have been considered the inferior article.

This timely enactment allowed the Committee to extend their awards to the *third* rate articles, which was a great relief to them and the contributors.

In conclusion, the Committee do not feel that their duty would be entirely discharged, without first expressing the wish, that the finances of the Government may allow the stated recurrence of a National Fair. They do not assume to themselves to say how often a Fair should be held: your Excellency and the Government officers associated with you, for its administration, are far better judges. But, from the fact that various considerations prevented many of our fellow citizens from participating in the first National Fair, who, otherwise, would have availed themselves of the privilege; the Committee are of the opinion that to hold another Fair

one year from the period of the first would be very judicious. In the second place, the Committee feel themselves in duty bound, to submit to your Excellency the following recommendations:

1. That there be fair premiums offered for the *best* qualities and *largest* quantities of staple products—such as Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Rice, Arrow-root, Ginger, Cocoa, &c. &c.

2. That there be fair premiums offered for the highest number of *acres* of staple products—cultivated from this to the time of the holding of another fair, to be certified by the Land Commissioners of the county in which the competitors respectively reside; and at their expense. The production of those certificates to the Adjudicators of the Fair, to be the basis of competition.

3. That light or common products be discarded from the list of premiums as far as practicable. The Committee are of the opinion that the aim of the Government in holding a National Fair, should be the promotion of staple products and articles of questionable cultivation heretofore.

4. The Committee recommend, also, the extension of the premiums to works of manufacture, mechanism, handicraft, gen-
us; To the best cattle, stock, and poultry.

5. That the premiums be extended to the fourth class articles on the principle of gradation adopted by the present Legislature.

6. That, as the want of seed has kept some persons from engaging in their cultivation—especially in the lower counties, —the Government, as soon as the state of the finances justifies the outlay, be authorized to expend a small sum of money in supplying, in part, the lower counties with seed cane, and the persons in each disposed to give attention to the cultivation, with a portion of seed cotton.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. S. PAYNE,

Chairman of Com. of Adjudication.
Monrovia, January 11, 1858.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

GREENVILLE, SINOU COUNTY.

Mr. Albert Tuning—1st prize, Cabinet, \$5;
2d, Secretary, \$2 50; 2d, Bedstead, \$2 50;
1st, Hearse, \$5—Total, \$15.

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Mr. Mark Hyde—2d prize, 25 lbs. Coffee,
\$5; 3d, 10 lbs. Arrow-root, \$1—\$6.

MR. HOREB, ST. PAUL'S RIVER, MESSU- RADO COUNTY.

Mr. James B. Yates—1st prize, 10 lbs. clean Cotton, \$10; 1st, 10 lbs. Coconuts, \$2; 2d, 2 Turkeys, \$1; 1st, 1 Yoke of Oxen, \$10; 2d, 3 kroos rough Rice, \$1; 1st, Ram, 4 months old, \$3—\$30.50.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mrs. W. A. Yates—1st prize, Butter, \$2, Pickles, and Catsup, \$2.50; 2d, Arrow-root, \$1.50—\$6.50.

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Mr. Isaac C. Jackson—1st prize, 100 lbs. Ginger, (one hill,) \$5; 1st, Arrow-root, \$3; 1st, Eddoes, \$2.50; 1st, Tallow Candles, \$1.50—\$12.

GREENVILLE, SINOU COUNTY.

Mr. J. M. Priest—2d prize, Jar Butter, \$1; 1st, Box Lemons, \$2—\$3.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mr. T. G. Fuller—2d prize, Shoes, African Leather, \$1.25.

Mr. J. O. Hines—1st prize, Bedstead, (special com.) \$5; 1st, Centre Table, and Side Table, \$5; 1st, Wheel-barrow, \$5; 1st, Crib, \$2.50; 2d, Plank, \$1.25; 1st, Shingles, \$5.50; 1st, Palm Oil, \$5, —29.25.

Mr. R. A. Sherman—1st prize, Shower-Bath, \$2.50; 1st, 18 mos. Barrow, \$3; 3d, Fowls, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—\$5.83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Miss Elvira Yancy—1st prize, Victoria Quilt, \$2.

Mr. A. Jordan—2d prize, Hog, \$1.50.

Miss L. Evans—2d prize, Slippers, \$1.

Mr. S. J. Crayton, (*Sinou*), 1st prize, 1 pair Military Boots, \$3.

Mr. Eliz: Walters—1st prize, Ottoman, \$1.50.

Mrs. Mary M. Washington—1st prize, Bag Needle Work, \$1.50.

Miss Alice Douglass—2d prize, Dress-coat, \$2.50; 2d, Pantaloons, \$1.

Mrs. M. E. James—1st prize, Papaw Preserves, \$2.50.

Mr. George Freeman—1st prize, 1 Plough, (special com.) \$5; 1st, 2 Af. Bill-hooks, 2d, Hoe, 2d, Shovel & Tongs, \$5—\$10.

Mrs. Mary Anderson—3d prize, Bonnet, \$1.

Mr. A. Washington—1st prize, Cask of Syrup, \$7; 1st, Daguerreotypes, \$2.50; 2d, Sugar-cane, 75 cents.

Mr. Gabriel Ammons—3d prize, Clean Rice, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

GREENVILLE, SINOU COUNTY.

Mr. A. J. Morrel—1st prize, Oars, \$5.

BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Mr. Dempsey Powell—1st prize, Bag of Coffee, \$5, (from Pres. Benson's Farm.)

MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mr. J. Capehart—3d prize, Bag of Rice, rough, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

Mr. J. Vainrun, (*Bassa*)—1st prize, Foot Mats, \$1.25.

Miss Lavinia Gardner—1st prize, Oranges, \$2.

Mr. J. C. Payne—3d prize, Ram and Ewe, \$1.75; 3d, Eddoes, \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. J. Stansbury—1st prize, Beans, \$1.

Mr. C. Carter—1st prize, Potatoes, \$2.50. Miss Eliz: Robinson—2d prize, Potatoes, 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

Mrs. C. Dennis—2d prize, Papaw, \$1.

BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Mrs. A. W. Gardner—2d prize, Skirt, 50 cents.

MONROVIA, MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mr. Gaston Killian—1st prize, Printed Sheet, \$5.

Mrs. Brown—1st prize, Double Twisted Cotton, \$2.50.

Mr. T. M. Outland—2d prize, 25 pounds Ginned Cotton, \$5

Mr. W. S. Anderson—2d prize, Sugar-cane, \$1.50.

Mr. Gabelle Carter—3d prize, Socks, (African Cotton,) 75 cents.

Mrs. Wm. A. Johnson—1st prize, Cushion, \$1.

Mrs. Eliza Roe—3d prize, Quilt, 75 cents.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson—2d prize, Starch from Lilly, 50 cents.

Mr. Berry Scott—2d prize, Potatoes, \$1.25.

Mr. Z. R. Outland, 2d prize. Cleaned Rice, \$1; 1st, Rough Rice, \$2; 1st, Ground Nuts, \$1.

Mrs. Mary Cooper—1st prize, special notice, Double extract of Fever-bush, \$2; 3d, Fringe, African Cotton, 75 cents.

Mr. W. Kinnmans—3d prize, Arrow-root, \$1.

Mr. B. Palm—1st prize, Vinegar, \$1; 1st, Rice, cleaned, \$2.

Hon. D. B. Warner—1st prize, Canoe-boat, \$5.

Mrs. R. Moore—1st prize, Bar Soap, \$1.50; 1st, Fowls, \$1.

Mr. David Wise—2d prize, Fowls, 50 cts.

Mr. R. K. Griffin—1st prize, Paintings, \$5.

Mr. S. Delany—2d prize, Shingles, \$2.50.

Mr. Jesse Wilks—1st prize, Sugar-cane, \$3.

Mr. H. Underwood—1st prize, Cherry Bounce, Cordial, \$2.

Mr. Henry Price—1st prize, Tin Lantern, &c., \$2.

Mr. R. F. Hill—2d prize, Eddoes, \$1.25.

Mr. B. V. R. James—1st prize, Heifer, 2 years, \$2.50.

Mr. Jesse Dunson—1st prize, Axe; 1st, Drawing Knife, \$2.50.

Mrs. C. Ellis—1st prize, 3 pieces Corn-Beef, \$3; 2d, Catsup, \$1.25.

Miss S. F. Roberts—4th prize, Bonnet, 75 cents.

Miss C. R. Curtis—2d prize, Bonnet, \$1.50; 2d, Under Sleeves, 75 cents.

Mrs. E. H. Roberts—1st prize, Bonnet, \$3.

Mr. N. Crispo—2d prize, Coffee Pot and Candlestick, \$1.

Mr. F. P. David—1st prize, Coat and Pantaloons, \$5.

Mrs. Francis Burns—2d prize, Ram, \$1.50.

Mr. Charles White—2d prize, Knife Box, 50 cents.

Miss Patience Scott—1st prize, Fringe, &c., \$1.50.

Mr. Micajah Jones—1st prize, Eddoe Meal, (special notice,) \$5.

Mr. DeCourcey—2d prize, (with notice,) Eddoe Starch, 75 cents.

Rev. A. Herring—2d prize, Patent Boat, \$5.

Mr. Cæsar Capehart—1st prize, Hominy and Corn-meal, \$1.

Mr. Thomas Moore—1st prize, 23 Cocoa-Nuts, \$2.

Miss B. Harris—1st prize, Fancy Work, Infant skirts, &c., \$2.

Mrs. McBeth—3d prize, Coat, \$1.25.

Mrs. Martha Washington—1st prize, (special) Prepared Sage, \$2.50.

Mrs. Ann Jeffs, (*Sinou*)—1st prize, Quilt, \$3.

Miss Annette Lewis—1st prize, Tidies, \$1.

Mrs. Henry Williams—1st prize, with special notice, Cloth woven from African Cotton, \$10.

Mr. T. Roe—1st prize, Upper Leather, (one side,) \$5; 1st prize, Turkeys, \$3.

Mr. W. M. Davis—1st prize, A cured leaf of Tobacco, \$1.

Mrs. Sarah Russell—2d prize, Prepared Chocolate.

Mr. W. W. Finley—1st prize, Yam, (52½ lbs.) \$2.50.

Mr. G. Cooper—2d prize, Corn-meal, 50 cents.

Mr. Berry Lewis—2d prize, Boots, \$2.50; 1st, Shoes, \$2.50

Mr. H. W. Wright—2d prize, Palm-oil Candles, 75 cents.

Mr. Leiper—2d prize, Green Tobacco, \$1; 3d, Small quantity of very fine Ginger, \$1.

Messrs Payne & Yates—1st prize, Wismore Plank, \$2.50.

Mrs. Amy James—2d prize, 2 pair Socks, African Cotton, \$1.

Mr. Peter Fields—2d prize, Side African Leather, \$2.50.

Mr. N. Harris—2d prize, Yam, \$1.25.

Mr. Graham—1st prize, Ox, \$5.

Mrs. Eliz. Liles—2d prize, Ladies' worked Collar, 75 cents.

Mr. H. W. Johnson—1st prize, A bunch of Bananas, \$2.

To the several successful contributors herein mentioned, Prize Certificates were awarded.

Intelligence.

AFRICA—ITS CONDITION AND COMMERCIAL CAPABILITIES.

THE Rev. T. J. BOWEN, who has resided several years in the Yoruba country, near the Niger, recently met the Executive Committee o' the American Colonization Society, and communicated very interesting and satisfactory information in regard to the soil, climate, resources, and people of that region of Africa, and its great advantages for colonization. To various questions proposed by gentlemen of the committee he replied in such manner as to awaken expectations of large success to the enterprise of colonization if made in that direction. He stated that the distance from Monrovia to Lagos was from a thousand to twelve hundred miles, and from Cape Palmas to the same not far from eight hundred. The voyage down the coast from Liberia to Lagos, in sailing vessels or steamers, the current being in their favor, would be easy and rapid—sailing vessels rounding down in less than a week. But the return, to sailing vessels, was slow and difficult; to steamers, somewhat retarded. He thought the time of

the voyage from the United States to Lagos would be nearly the same as that to Monrovia.

To the inquiry concerning the extent of the country now desolated by the slave trade and open to colonization in Yoruba, Mr. Bowen stated that it extended from a little north of Lagos to Raba, on the Niger, (which place, owing to the great bend in that river, was about seven hundred miles from its mouth,) and was from thirty to fifty and more miles wide, capable of giving support to one or three hundred thousand emigrants. The northern part of this district borders on the Niger, and the people who should occupy it might command a vast trade from Central Africa. It would not be very difficult or expensive to construct a railroad from the vicinity of Lagos to Raba. Timber well adapted to the purpose abounds in the country. The tract lies not far from many large towns and cities—Abbeokuta, the home of the English missionaries, containing sixty or eighty thousand people, and Ilorin, (very much under the influence of Mahomedanism,) and some sixty miles or a little

more from the Niger, two or three hundred thousand. From this latter city a great caravan trade is carried on with Central Africa, and even across the Desert to Egypt and the Mediterranean. The district described is about two hundred miles from the capital of Dahomey.

To the question could land for a colonial settlement be obtained, Mr. Bowen replied that he had no doubt of it, but it must be by negotiation with the king and chiefs of the country. The towns are independent of each other in nearly all respects, though the king has some rights of a very limited monarchy. Any civilized community that might be established would manage its own affairs; and if lands were ceded, as he believed they readily would be, and at a moderate price, it would be regarded as independent. The cost of supporting emigrants there during the first six or twelve months would probably not exceed much, if any, the amount expended on emigrants in Liberia. As to their security, it must depend upon their good conduct and courage, and the advantages of their residence to the people of the country. Those advantages would be mutual, the people of Yoruba being very fond of trade, anxious to obtain articles of foreign commerce, and able and willing to pay for them. They have abundance of Indian corn and other provisions, which they would gladly exchange for our cloths and other manufactures.

To the inquiry as to the preliminary measures necessary to the colonization of this country, Mr. Bowen thought one or more commissioners or special agents (men acquainted with such matters, like Dr. Hall, of Baltimore) should visit and examine the country, confer with the native Governments, fix upon the best sites for settlements, and make full report of their observations to the society. The English Government own no territory in this part of Africa, and he thought would throw no obstacles in the way of the enterprise. As one measure of the greatest importance, Mr. Bowen mentioned an exploration of the Niger by the United States Government. A bill for this great commercial purpose passed the Senate at its last session. He hoped it would be renewed and pass both Houses during the present one. The great caravan trade to the East might be secured by proper measures to this country.

When asked what effect the colonization of the Yoruba district would have upon Liberia, he replied that it must prove a benefit, by extending her intercourse and influence and increasing her trade. Corn

had been already shipped from Yoruba to Liberia. It was very desirable that the Government of Liberia should be consulted and co-operate in the enterprise. All civilized settlements in Western Africa must, sooner or later, be united under one Republican Government. He thought the United States squadron on the African coast might render important service in the founding of the proposed settlement. Its advantages to commerce, civilization, and Christianity would be immense. The country was high, fertile, and healthy, and the people of that region kind, hospitable, and much advanced towards civilization.

APPOINTMENT TO AFRICA.—Dr. S. B. D'Lyon has been appointed Medical Missionary to Africa, and expects to embark for Cape Palmas on the 1st of May, in the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, from Baltimore. Dr. D'Lyon has spent most of his life in Africa, to which country his family emigrated as Colonists many years ago. The Dr. is a graduate of the Medical School in Pittsfield, Mass.; the Foreign Committee are glad to avail themselves of his services, and hope that he will be spared to long and extensive usefulness in the Mission.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—The Springfield (Ill) Journal states that Rev. Andrew Jackson, a respectable clergyman of color, contemplates visiting Liberia in the spring, as an exploring agent, in company with a small band of emigrants from Springfield and Jacksonville, who go out as pioneers of a larger number who expect to emigrate to Liberia in the autumn.

ABYSSINIA.—A letter from Cairo of the 12th of March, says the Paris *Pays*, informs us of a very interesting fact. King Theodore of Abyssinia has sent to the Pacha of Egypt an extraordinary embassy, at the head of which is his nephew, Abdar Muleck, who quitted Arkober about the end of January last, having with him several of the most important personages of the kingdom. The ambassador, it is said, is the bearer of magnificent presents for Said Pacha, who has sent his yacht to the foot of the cataracts to meet the ambassador, and bring him and his suite to Cairo. This step on the part of the King may be attended with important results for this part of Africa, as King Theodore is the most powerful of all the sovereigns of Abyssinia, and possesses an enterprising and intelligent character.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—The late Rev. Chas. Avery, of Pittsburg, left an estate valued at \$700,000. He bequeathed \$20,000 of stock in the Monongahelia Navigation Company, which pays good dividends, as a fund for the support of superannuated clergymen of the Methodist Protestant Church; \$20,000 to the Oberlin institute in Ohio; \$25,000 to a school for colored children, which he founded in Allegheny city, (Pa.) \$5,000 to the insane asylum in Western Pennsylvania, and \$5,000 each to the Methodist Protestant Churches in Allegheny city and Birmingham, and the second Methodist Protestant Church in Pittsburg. The total amount bequeathed is \$100,000. His relatives were also handsomely provided for. The Chronicle says:

"The remainder of his property, after all expenses and incumbrances are paid, and which must amount to over \$300,000, is to be divided into two parts, one of said parts to be a 'perpetual fund for disseminating the light of the Gospel of Christ and the blessings of civilization among the benighted black and colored races of people inhabiting the continent of Africa,' and the other to be constituted a perpetual fund for promoting the education and elevation of the colored population of the United States of America and the British Provinces of Canada, to be appropriated and applied by his executors."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Your readers are probably at a loss to know what has become of our great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone. He has ceased his connection with the London Missionary Society, and is now engaged by Government, who have furnished him with funds for the prosecution of his great work of African discovery and civilization. He starts in a few weeks for the Zambesi river, at the mouth of which he will be

left by a Ceylon steamer, which also carries the materials of a small river steamboat, to be put together for him on his landing, and with which he hopes to be able to navigate that river for many hundreds of miles.

BLACK CHURCHES AT THE SOUTH.—The African church in Richmond, Va., where Mr. Everett, a few weeks since, delivered his oration on Washington, has long been the largest church known in this country, although it is now second, in point of numbers, to the church in Beaufort, S. C., of which Rev. J. M. C. Breake is pastor. This clergyman writes to the Examiner:—"I have baptized 565 persons in the fellowship of the Baptist church at this place, (Beaufort,) within the present year, (1857,) all of whom are colored, but eight; and this makes the present number of its membership 3,511—probably the largest church in the world. Of these one hundred are white, all the rest colored."

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.—DEATH OF DR. FORD.—The bark Lucy Johnson, Johnson, from West coast of Africa, Gaboon River, March 2, arrived at this port yesterday with Dye Wood, Coffee, Palm Oil, and Ivory, to W. G. Johnson, Montville.

By Capt. Johnson we learn that Dr. Henry A. Ford, of Philadelphia, died at the American Mission on the 28th of February, 1858, of malignant fever, after an illness of ten days. Doctor Ford had been connected with the mission seven years, and had suffered very little from the effects of the climate, but over work and fatigue prostrated him. The loss to the Mission will be very severe, and cannot soon be repaired.—*New London Star.*

THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.—This has been a fortunate ship, having, besides supplying the colony with emigrants, cleared the last year upwards of \$8,000 for the Society's object. Her whole management has been excellent, and her success complete. This is very encouraging to our fellow-citizens, who are in the habit of contributing to the funds of the Society. Probably no institution in the land has more economically applied the gifts entrusted to it for benevolent purposes,

certainly none more usefully. All fears of "famine," once reported, have been dissipated. Preparations have been abundantly made for the reception of future emigrants, and many desire to set sail for the land of promise. One striking evidence of the strong hold this Society has on the confidence and affection of the American people is the fact of the increase of the contributions to its objects last year, while there was a considerable diminution generally in the receipts of other benevolent societies.—*Gazette.*

THE celebrated African traveller, Dr. Livingstone sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday in the steamer *Pearl*, for the scene of his labors. Amongst the gentlemen who accompany Dr. Livingstone are a botanist, a geologist, and an artist who goes out for the purpose of sketching the country, its people, animals, and plants. The best wishes of the scientific and commercial world accompany this brave and indefatigable man.

West Africa.—Mr. and Mrs. Preston, of the Gaboon Mission, have just arrived at this port. Letters, to December 19, speak of the general health of the mission as good. Messrs. Walker and Herrick have visited the Pangwe country, going further than any white man had before gone.

DEATH OF TWO MISSIONARIES—THE REV.
HERBERT P. HERRICKS AND DR. HENRY A.
FORD.

Intelligence from the Presbyterian Mission at the Gaboon mentions the death of these devoted missionaries—the first on the 20th of December, and the last on the 2d of February. They were greatly beloved and are deeply lamented.

DEATH OF HON. C. F. MERCER.

Just as our Journal is going to press, we see announced the death of this eminent Christian statesman and philanthropist, at the advanced age of 80. No earlier, abler, better friend has been enrolled in the records of this Society.

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**Departure (on her fourth voyage) of the M. C. Stevens.**

THIS ship (Captain Heaps) sailed from Baltimore at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 1st instant, with one hundred and eight emigrants—one from New York, one from Pennsylvania, eighteen from Virginia, sixty-three from North Carolina, seven from Georgia, fourteen from Kentucky, and four from Illinois. Passengers: five in the cabin and two in the steerage. The ship has a

full freight, and ample provision has been made for the emigrants. Of the emigrants six were free, seven redeemed, and ninety-five liberated. Religious services were held on board the ship at ten o'clock, A. M., in which the Rev. John Seys and others participated. May Heaven's choicest blessings attend this expedition!

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The Repository.

WE announce with pleasure that Capt. GEORGE BARKER has accepted an agency for the African Reposi-

tory in the New England States. His zeal and fidelity to the cause, long-tried and well known, leave us

occasion to say, only, that he is cordially commended to the favor of all among whom he may engage in his very benevolent and important work.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1858.

MAINE.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:
Bangor—Mrs. A. H. Dennett... 5 00

VERMONT.

Orwell—Rev. Job Hall..... 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:
Newburyport—Captain Micajah

Lunt, Hon. William Cushing, each \$20; E. S. Rand, \$10, Miss F. B. Banister, Josiah L. Hale, Joshua Hale, William Stone, each \$5; Capt. Mitimer, Mrs. J. C. Marsh, Miss Mary Hale, each \$2; Mr. Webster, Cash, Josiah Little, Jacob Stone, James Horton, D. Dana, Carlton Dole, each \$1, Cash, 25 cents..... 83 25

Haverhill—Ezra C. Ames, \$4, Samuel Chase, to complete life membership, \$5, Mrs. Kelley, \$2, Mrs. A. Kittredge, W. R. Whittier, each \$1, Cash, 50 ct., Cash, 10 cents..... 13 60

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:
Bristol—Hon. Benj. Hall..... 1 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

New Haven—James Fellows and Son, \$30, Augustus R. Street, \$25, Timothy Bishop, Wm. Bostwick, each \$20; L. Condee, Eli Whitney, each \$15; Prof. Salisbury, A. Heaton, James Brewster, R. J. Ingersol, Pres. Day, Misses Gerry, Chas. A. Ingersol, Wells Southworth, Edw Southworth, E. C. Read, G. Hallock, each \$10; Wm. Johnson, C. M. Ingersol, D. Kimberly, C. A. Judson, Cash, Cash, T. Sherman, S. E. Foote, DeForest & Hotchkiss, Pres't Woolsey, Misses Maltby, E. Atwater, William Lewis, C. Cowles, each \$5; Mrs. Maltby, T. Lester, J. Nicholson, M. G. Elliott, Mrs. L. Chaplin, Mrs. R. Hotchkiss, A. Blackman, Prof. Goodrich, each \$3; S. Gilbert, G. B. Rich, Dr.

Bishop, H. N. Whittlesey, Henry Ives, L. A. Thomas, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, G. D. English, F. C. Selden, Mrs. Isaac Beers, Sam'l Noyes, Abijah Bradley, Rev. Edw. Strong, each \$2; J. E. Wylie, D. W. Thompson, Miss Mary Dutton, M. Tyler, R. Burritt, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, C. B. Whittlesey, Dr. Foote, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Mrs. Labon Smith, Misses Foster, Isaac Thompson, each \$1.... 369 00
Westport—R. H. Winslow..... 25 00
Litchfield—A friend..... 20 00
Hartford—Erastus Collins, Job Allyn, S. Spencer, Mrs. Chas. F. Pond, Cash, Edwin Taylor, each \$5; Mrs. T. Wadsworth, Albert Day, G. M. Welch, C. H. Northam, each \$3; Mrs. A. W. Butler, S. H. Huntington, Cash, G. Trumbull, each \$2; J. G. Mix, J. A. Butler, G. M. Bartholomew, P. Jewell, A. R. Skinner, S. P. Kendall, each \$1; Collection in South Church, \$10.46..... 66 46
Ellington—J. H. Brockway, \$5, R. Patton, O. M. Hyde, Rev. Charles Hyde, each \$2; Henry McCray, Noah Pease, J. Russell, Miss S. Gilbert, B. Grant, each \$1; H. C. Griswold, Mrs. Booth, M. Chaffee, A. Beck, Philo McCray, each 50 cents. 18 50
Rockville—A. Bailey..... 3 00
Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild, \$50, Mrs. Ellen Porter, H. Lyon, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. W. P. Burrall, J. C. Loomis, S. B. Jones, Mrs. Samuel Simons, each \$5; M. C. Spooner, \$3; Rev. Dr. Coit, Dr. Judson, T. C. Warden, Dea. Sterling, Misses Ward, each \$2; Mrs. Wheeler, \$1.50, Mrs. G. F. Hussey, N. Beardsly, E. G. Staples, S. B. Ferguson, each \$1..... 108 50
New London—Hon. Thomas W. Williams, \$50, Wm. C. Crump, Misses Goddard, Charles A. Lewis, each \$10; A. M. Frink,

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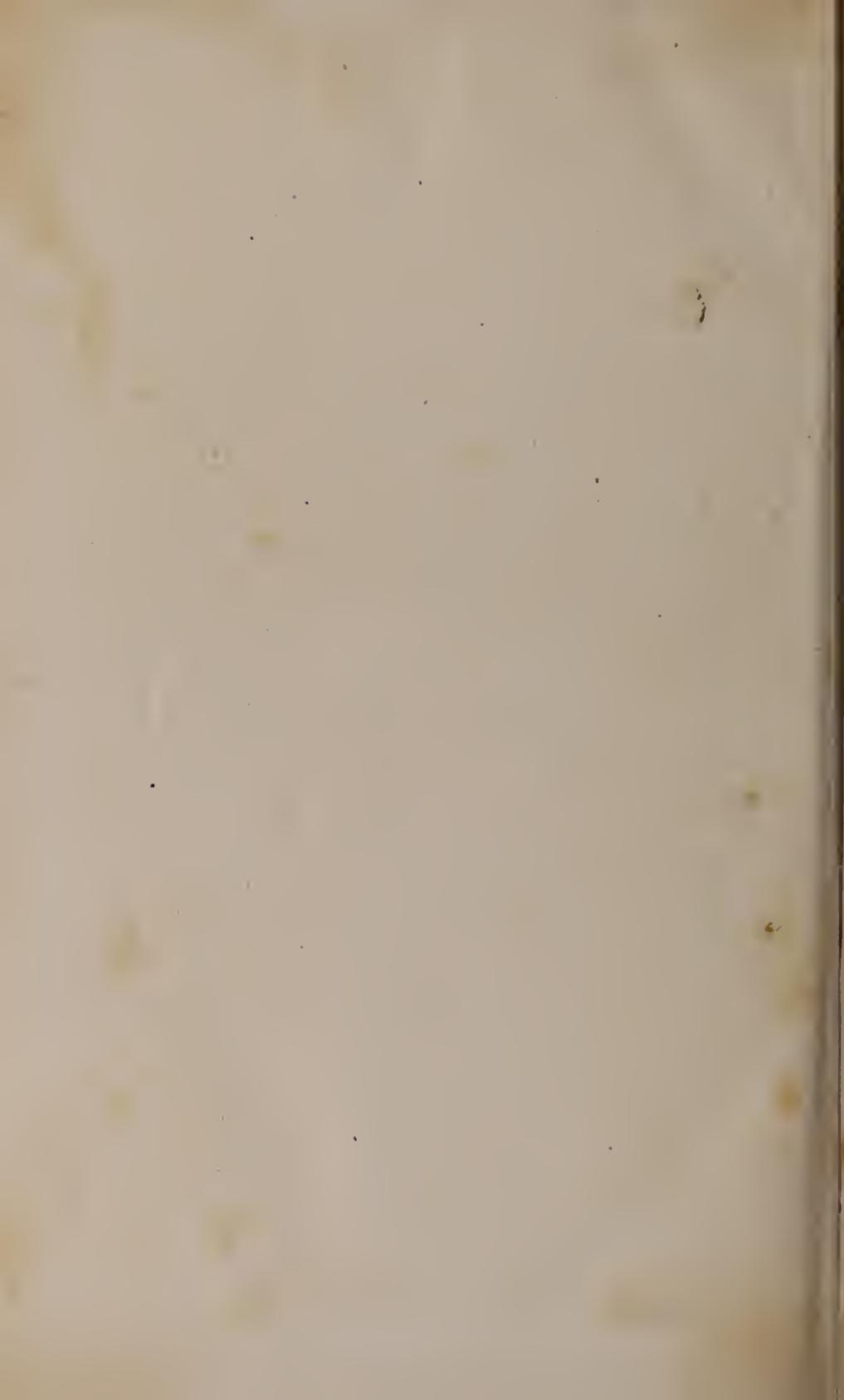
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